

PEOPLE

Anthony DeLeon Is Guilty Of Tax Fraud In France

Anthony DeLeon, 52, was found guilty of tax fraud in France...

DeLeon was sentenced to 18 months in prison and a fine of 10 million francs...

The judge said DeLeon had used a complex system of shell companies...

DeLeon's lawyer said he would appeal the conviction...

DeLeon was born in New York and lived in France for many years...

He was arrested in Paris in 1987...

DeLeon was a former member of the French Communist Party...

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1988

Table with exchange rates for various countries like Australia, Belgium, Canada, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Soviet Public Wary Of Nuclear Power

As a Result of Post-Chernobyl Doubt, Plans for 5 Plants Have Been Shelved

By Bill Keller New York Times Service MOSCOW — From Lithuania to Armenia...

Work has been suspended at several other sites, and some experts say they expect the list of abandoned projects to grow.

A senior official at the Ministry of Atomic Energy predicted this week that because of these setbacks...

But the ministry, at first caught off guard after a long period of immunity from public opinion...

Lawmakers In Italy Cast Off the Secret Vote

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

ROME — In a hard-won change with far-reaching implications for Italian public finances...

Most significantly, the action will force Italian lawmakers to vote openly on the national budget...

There was almost no way to impose party discipline on these dissenters, known here as "snipers."

It was common for the snipers, most of them from the majority Christian Democratic Party...

The action by the Chamber of Deputies, which is expected to be ratified by the Senate...



Italian deputies applauded Thursday after the government won a vote to end most secret ballots.

is hardly an unfamiliar situation in a country living with its 48th cabinet since World War II.

Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita, a Christian Democrat who heads the five-party governing coalition...

Now, Mr. De Mita's hold on the government has been strengthened, as has the position of former Prime Minister Bettino Craxi...

The big loser, commentators say, is the Communist Party, which was already slipping at the polls...

parliamentary tool that had given it considerable leverage.

The secret vote is not completely discarded, however. In a compromise agreed to by the coalition...

Moreover, the hopes of some legislators for continued change were reduced when the government yielded to opposition demands...

Even with the compromises, Mr. De Mita came close to losing Thursday because, in a compelling irony...

The dollar plummeted when the trade figure came out, said Jim Merrill, senior foreign exchange economist for McCarthy, Crisanti & Maffei.

The government said the increase in the trade gap was due largely to a \$1.1 billion rise in capital goods imports...

The largest deficit with a single country was with Japan, where the imbalance stood at \$4.8 billion...

U.S. Trade Gap Increases to \$12.18 Billion

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit swelled to \$12.18 billion in August...

The gap between what the United States imported and what it sold abroad climbed by \$2.7 billion from the July deficit of \$9.47 billion...

August imports totaled \$39.7 billion, up from \$36 billion in July...

The dollar plunged in New York, ending at 127.50 yen, compared with 129.075 yen Wednesday...

The dollar plummeted when the trade figure came out, said Jim Merrill, senior foreign exchange economist for McCarthy, Crisanti & Maffei.

The government said the increase in the trade gap was due largely to a \$1.1 billion rise in capital goods imports...

Kiosk 320 Arrested In Peru Strike

LIMA (Reuters) — Several bombs exploded and the police arrested more than 320 people in clashes Thursday during a nationwide strike...



Nigel Lawson, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he expected inflation to fall next year.

General News The Vatican said that tests show that the Shroud of Turin could not be the burial cloth of Jesus Christ.

Weekend Michelangelo's drawings illuminate the master's transcendent touch.

Business/Finance OPEC must agree to a firm production ceiling, its secretary-general said.

Table with financial data: Dow Close, The Dollar, etc.

Egyptian Novelist Wins Nobel Prize, First Award for a Writer in Arabic

By Sheila Rule New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — Naguib Mahfouz, an Egyptian author of novels and short stories, won the Nobel Prize in Literature on Thursday.

Mr. Mahfouz, who was born and lives in Cairo, is the first Egyptian and the first Arabic-language writer to win the award.

The Swedish Academy, in its formal announcement, said that Mr. Mahfouz, "through works rich in nuance — now clear-sightedly realistic, now evocatively ambiguous — has formed an Arabian narrative art that applies to all mankind."

Mr. Mahfouz, 77, has been writing for about 50 years, and many of his works have been translated.



Naguib Mahfouz speaking to reporters in Cairo on Thursday.

For Stress, You Can't Beat Hong Kong (or Reno)

By Barry James International Herald Tribune

PARIS — If you thrive on stress, the place to be is frenetic Hong Kong. If you prefer the quiet, laid-back life, State College, Pennsylvania, is likely to be more to your taste.

Hong Kong is gaining a reputation among psychiatrists as one of the most stressful places in the world, exceeded only by cities at war like Beirut.

The question of city stress is of growing importance as the world becomes an increasingly urbanized place. At the turn of the 20th century, only 14 percent of the world's population lived in cities and towns...

What causes stress in cities is a subject of keen debate among psychologists, psychiatrists, sociologists and urban planners. "The multiplicity of factors makes the research extremely difficult to sort out," said Robert Novick, who heads a unit responsible for monitoring environmental health in rural and urban development at the World Health Organization in Geneva.

Bush Holds Lead in 3 Polls

A new state-by-state survey by The Washington Post and ABC News has found Vice President George Bush leading solidly in the contest for state electoral votes...

The survey was one of three new public-opinion polls indicating that Mr. Bush is leading in the campaign for the Nov. 8 election.

The state-by-state survey of 10,000 likely voters showed that Mr. Bush holds solid leads in 21 states with a total of 230 electoral votes...

Mr. Bush had a clear or slight advantage in 28 states that have a combined total of 270 Electoral College votes.

The results indicated how crucial it was for Mr. Dukakis to use the presidential debate with Mr. Bush on Thursday night in Los Angeles to improve his standing.

U.S. Panel's Goal: Taxes and Cover

The National Economic Commission, set up to find a solution to the U.S. deficit, may provide the next president with the cover for a major tax increase or other swipes at the federal budget...

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — In one of the costliest and most aggressive lobbying campaigns ever by a foreign company...

The money was spent by Toshiba and its American subsidiary to influence Congress at a time that it was considering banning U.S. sales of Toshiba, which amounted to \$10 billion a year...

Senator John Heinz, Republican of Pennsylvania, who introduced legislation this month to tighten reporting loopholes in the Foreign Agent Registration Act...

Senator Jake Garn, Republican of Utah and the principal proponent of sanctions against Toshiba...

Ronald Morse of the Library of Congress, who is a specialist in Japanese lobbying in Washington...

In addition to the payment to Mudge Rose, a total of \$261,000 was paid to three other law firms in Washington as part of Toshiba's lobbying effort.

Instead of banning all sales, Congress imposed a three-year restriction on U.S. government purchases of Toshiba products...

The only complete ban affects Toshiba Machine, the subsidiary that sold the high-technology products to the Soviets.

"The message of the Toshiba-sanctions fight is that up to a point cronyism does pay," Mr. Heinz said.

Toshiba was aided by vigorous efforts by the Reagan administration against the sanctions.

Vatican Pronounces Shroud Venerable, but Not Authentic

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

TURIN—The Roman Catholic Church said Thursday that scientific analyses show that the Shroud of Turin could not be the authentic burial cloth of Jesus Christ because the linen dates from the Middle Ages.

Catholics were encouraged to continue their veneration of the shroud as a pictorial image of Christ, which is still considered capable of performing miracles, even though it cannot be accepted as a genuine historic relic.

At a press conference Thursday, the shroud's custodian and Archbishop of Turin, Cardinal Anastasio Ballestrero, said that radiocarbon tests conducted independently by three laboratories this year had

concluded that the shroud's tissue dated from 1260 to 1390 A.D.

While they did not contest the results, church officials said further research and evaluation would be necessary before the origins of the shroud were clear.

"These tests do not close the book on the shroud," said Cardinal Ballestrero, "this is but another chapter in the shroud's story, or as some would say, in the mystery of the shroud."

The results of the carbon dating were awaited by believers and skeptics alike.

The shroud, which belongs to the pope, has been kept for the past 410 years at the Cathedral of Turin, where it lies folded inside a silver casket. It is rarely put on public display. Millions of visitors came to see the cloth when it was last exhibited in 1978, and at the same time a variety of scientists took the opportunity to subject the cloth to a series of analyses.

The shroud's authenticity has been debated since it was first displayed in the mid-14th century, and in recent years it has been the object of intense scientific research, growing religious devotion and spreading curiosity.

A piece of linen about 14 feet (4.2 meters) long and four feet wide, the shroud bears bloodstains and what appears to be the faint brownish image of a man's body, front and back, with wounds corresponding to those described in biblical accounts of Christ's death.

Despite the successful dating of the linen, Cardinal Ballestrero emphasized that "after all this research we do not have any plausible answers to explain how the image of Christ was created."

So far no conclusive, undisputed evidence has emerged to support any of the many hypotheses advanced by scholars to explain the image, which contains no pigments. In addition, historians have been baffled by many details such as the accurate rendering of gravity's effect on blood as it flows from open wounds that would require a modern knowledge of forensic science.

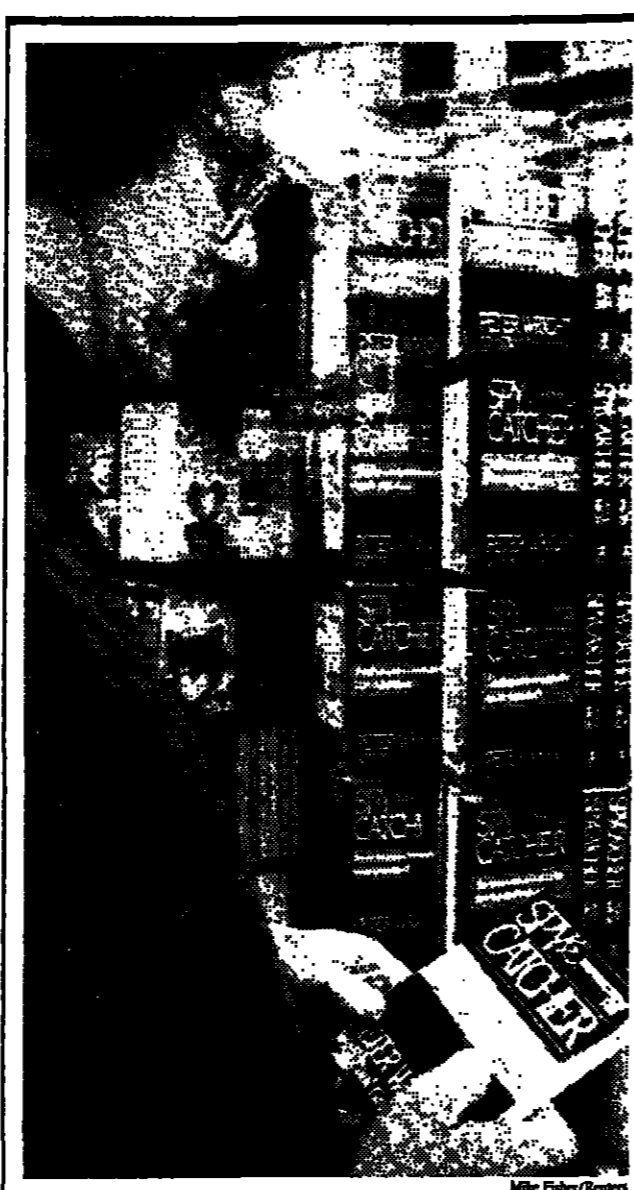
The church has never officially proclaimed the shroud to be Christ's burial cloth, but it has not actively discouraged that belief.

Cardinal Ballestrero noted that in church liturgical texts and in his own preaching the shroud has been presented as a holy image worthy of "respect and veneration."

While insisting the question of the shroud's authenticity was "not fully pertinent" to further religious practice, the cardinal said of the radiocarbon dating, "I hope this affirmation can cause a rethinking in terms of faith especially among those most attached to the folklore of the shroud which needs to be re-evaluated."

What the church values most about the shroud, he said, is that it has a capacity to inspire religious faith.

"The exceptional evocative power of the image of Jesus Christ should be preserved," Cardinal Ballestrero said. "I can assure you that the holy shroud has produced miracles and continues to."



A customer examining an Australian copy of 'Spycatcher.'

A Senior Soviet Official To Be Envoy to Kabul

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union appointed a top Foreign Ministry official Thursday as ambassador to Afghanistan, apparently signaling a determination to assert more control over developments in Kabul as Soviet forces withdraw.

The new ambassador, Yuli M. Vorontsov, has served for the last two years as a first deputy foreign minister and has been Moscow's chief diplomatic troubleshooter in the Middle East and in southwestern Asia. He has also been the chief Soviet representative at arms control talks in Geneva with the United States.

Mr. Vorontsov is to retain his senior position at the Foreign Ministry while serving in Kabul, putting a seasoned, high-powered official in the Afghan capital at a crucial time when Soviet forces are returning home, Western-backed rebels are on the offensive and the future of the pro-Soviet government is uncertain.

Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, said Thursday that there was "a need for a highly skilled leader" in Afghanistan. Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, described Afghanistan last year as "a bleeding wound."

There has been speculation in recent months that Moscow was unhappy with Major General Najib, the Afghan leader, who appeared at times to be less than enthusiastic about the Soviet withdrawal. The Afghan prime minister, Mohammed Sharq, who recently received a warm welcome during a visit to Moscow, is considered the leading candidate to replace General Najib.

Whatever Moscow's intentions, Mr. Vorontsov has the rank and connections to the party leadership in Moscow to make his presence felt in Kabul in a way previous Soviet ambassadors could not. He succeeds Nikolai G. Yegoroychev, who was appointed just seven months ago.

The Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan began on May 15 and by Aug. 15 half the Soviet troops had returned home. The Soviet Union said it had slightly more than 100,000 troops in Afghanistan when the withdrawal started. The second phase of the withdrawal is scheduled to begin Nov. 1.

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Britain Loses Court Battle Over 'Spycatcher' Book

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON—The government lost its effort on Thursday to stop three London newspapers from publishing excerpts from "Spycatcher," the memoirs of a former intelligence agent, Peter Wright.

The five judges of the Law Lords, Britain's highest court, unanimously upheld a ruling by the Court of Appeal that The Guardian, The Observer and The Sunday Times could publish the excerpts. Although temporary injunctions barring publication were formally lifted, it was not immediately clear whether the book itself might now be legally published and sold in Britain.

For the press, the ruling represented a victory after long legal battles that have turned "Spycatcher" into a test case of freedom of speech versus national security. The book, which has been published in 40 countries, describes Mr. Wright's experiences during 20 years with MI5, Britain's counterintelligence agency.

Australian editions of the book were being sold in some London bookshops on Thursday, even though the Booksellers Association said it could not guarantee that selling such copies was completely safe until it studied the judgment more closely. (Reuters, AP)

Indian Ban on Book Starts Wide Debate

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI—The banning by Indian officials of a book they had apparently not read, on the advice of Moslem leaders who had also not seen it, has opened a debate troubling to many here about the political limits of free expression and the shallowness of religious peace in India.

The book, "The Satanic Verses," by the Indian-born novelist Salman Rushdie, was banned Oct. 5 on the orders of India's minister of home affairs after protests from Moslems, who say the book offends their religion and its prophet, Mohammed. They argue that its circulation would lead to violence among India's 80 million or more Moslems.

Two chapters of the work, a characteristic Rushdie fantasy with elements of surrealism and hallucinatory imagery, have been the focus of Islamic anger. Both deal with a character called Mahound, assumed to be Mohammed. One, "Return to Jahilia," casts the prophet's 12 wives as prostitutes in a brothel, the critics say—a characterization Mr. Rushdie rejects.

Since the ban was announced, an outcry has been rising not only in India, where scholars and writers are arguing against the peremptory nature of the government action, but also in Britain, where Mr. Rushdie now lives.

There was no official review or hearing on the merits of the case before the Finance Ministry barred the importation or sale of the book under customs legislation.

"The idea that the minister of finance should decide what books should be read and not be read is not acceptable in a free country," Mr. Rushdie said in an interview by telephone from his home in London.

He called on Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to assert his authority and reverse the ban.

Many Indians have characterized the action as a sign of government weakness, noting that it follows by only a few weeks Mr. Gandhi's hasty withdrawal of a new defamation law that had aroused protests. The book ban is widely regarded as a move that can only end in another embarrassing reversal.

Mr. Rushdie described his book, which has been nominated for a Booker Prize, Britain's highest literary award, as a "comic novel," which nonetheless deals with serious issues of cultural and spiritual dislocation—a novel about change and metamorphosis.

New Delhi's pre-emptive action, taken as the book was beginning to arrive for sale in India, highlights the gap between the sophisticated national image fostered by the government of Mr. Gandhi and the powerful forces of religious fundamentalism that still motivate millions of Indians—Hindus, Sikhs and Moslems. To sustain itself, the government needs votes in all those camps.

The ban also highlights a collision of cultures not uncommon in Asian nations struggling to set acceptable limits of "Westernization."

"When I look at Western civilization, to my mind it appears that the West has lost the line of distinction between the sacred and the profane," Sayed Shahabuddin, the Indian Moslem at the center of the controversy, said in an interview. "For the evolution of human culture, you have to regard some things as sacred. Otherwise, the spirit will not prosper."

It was Mr. Shahabuddin, a former Indian diplomat and now a member of Parliament for the opposition Janata Party and editor of the magazine Muslim India, who by his own account first brought the Rushdie book to the attention of the government, and then persisted with his case until he obtained the ban.

He acknowledges that he did not—and would not—read the book, which he calls "filthily abusive." He said he had not read even reviews of it or interviews with the author when the book was published in Britain in September.

"You must look at this in the context of how the Moslem regards the prophet," Mr. Shahabuddin said. "As far as the Moslems are concerned, there is no divinity about the man. He is a man. But he is the messenger of God, and the entire Islamic faith is based on this notion: that he is the prophet and that what you find in the Koran is the word of God."

"We also regard the prophet's own life as the model for the rest of humanity, and for all times," he said.

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6 Hanged in South Africa

Agence France-Press

PRETORIA—Two black men convicted of murder and four of mixed race convicted of murder and rape were hanged here Thursday, a Justice Ministry spokesman said. So far this year, 103 people have been hanged in South Africa.

Interior Minister Lazar Djojic stepped down after widespread calls for his ouster. The police used tear gas and clubs to break up a protest in the republic's capital, Tlokgog, last weekend.

The republic's Communist Party Politburo announced "urgent measures" to stop what it termed "scheduled mass demonstrations" this weekend. It did not specify what the measures would be.

A meeting of Montenegro's Central Committee to discuss last weekend's protest and the demonstrators' demand for the collective resignation of the republic's leadership was moved from Friday to Saturday, the state news agency, Tanjug, said.

The moves to defuse tension came after weeks of almost daily rallies by hundreds of thousands of Serbs pressing for more control over Serbia's autonomous province of Kosovo, where the Slav minority alleges that it is being harassed out of its ancient heartland by the ethnic Albanian majority.

The rallies have increasingly become a vehicle for expressing broad discontent with the authorities for their failure to deal with the country's worst economic crisis in four decades.

The ethnic and social unrest forms the backdrop to a meeting Monday of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee, where several changes are expected in the leadership.

Three senior Communists—Yugoslavia's vice president, the head of its official trade unions and a deputy prime minister—were named Thursday as leaders likely to lose their seats on the 165-person Central Committee.

The three were listed by a senior member of the Central Committee at a meeting in the northern republic of Slovenia, according to reports in Belgrade newspapers.

Vice President Stane Dolanc, 62, has been accused by Serbian nationalists of weak handling of ethnic Albanian nationalists following the outbreak of racial unrest in Kosovo in 1981. He was federal interior minister at the time.

The other two men named as likely to fall are Marjan Orozen, head of the national trade union organization, and Jancic Zeljko, a deputy premier who has long been involved in forging an economic policy that has failed to stop inflation.

Yugoslav Republic Prohibits Rallies

The Associated Press

BELGRADE—The authorities banned mass rallies in Montenegro on Thursday, and the interior minister of the southern republic resigned in an apparent attempt to defuse tension over the use of violence to break up anti-government protests.

Interior Minister Lazar Djojic stepped down after widespread calls for his ouster. The police used tear gas and clubs to break up a protest in the republic's capital, Tlokgog, last weekend.

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Sarney Sets Measures To Protect The Amazon

By Marise Simons
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO—Faced with growing warnings from scientists and the threat of losing international funds, President José Sarney has announced measures to slow the destruction of the Amazon rain forest.

If carried out, they will reverse the policy launched almost two decades ago to "conquer the jungles" of the interior as a centerpiece of rapid national development.

The president made his announcement Wednesday in an emotional televised address in the presence of several cabinet members. He said the "red light" that had awakened him was a disclosure by Brazilian scientists that they had found more than 6,000 man-made fires in the Amazon in a single day.

"Fires, deforestation, huge agricultural projects, gold mines and predatory development are destroying our flora and fauna," he said.

A government program that monitors fires by satellites has reported that about 180,000 square kilometers (about 77,000 square miles) of vegetation were burned off during 1987, most of it virgin forest, and that the burning was continuing.

Smoke from the vast fires are believed to be contributing to the global greenhouse effect and development is rapidly destroying forests that are a large source of the planet's oxygen.

The measure likely to be the most far-reaching is the president's decision to suspend tax breaks and other incentives for projects that may harm the environment.

Mr. Sarney said cattle raising would be strictly limited in the interior and forbidden in the forests along the Atlantic coast. Remote cattle ranches and farms, which are widely held to be uneconomic without official subsidies, have been the single largest cause of destruction of virgin forest and the thin layer of soil that supports the vegetation.

Other government-sponsored projects, such as dams and intensive mineral mining, have also damaged the jungle. Rapid construction of roads and highways has lured hundreds of thousands of impoverished settlers to the Amazon and their primitive slash-and-burn farming methods compound the damage.

Environmental protection groups welcomed above all the steps to protect the Atlantic forest. That forest, which once ran in a rich swath across the coast of Brazil, has been reduced to only 3 percent of its original area.

Environmentalists long have been critical of policies dating back to Juscelino Kubitschek, president from 1956 to 1961, who pushed through the construction of the new capital Brasilia on a forested plateau reachable only by air and the development of the Amazon through a network of vast new superhighways from Brasilia to the north.

The new measures address many of the concerns raised by Brazil's foreign critics, especially environmental groups, and, increasingly, by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. These organizations, which have lent Brazil huge sums for roads and other development projects in the Amazon Basin, have shown reluctance to approve new project loans and have stalled or cut off disbursement of funds.

The agencies have accused Brazil of failing to meet commitments to protect forest areas and respect the rights of Indian communities.

World Bank have demanded that Brazil justify its official environmental agencies and dedicate greater sums to environmental protection.

The president noted that his government had created nine new national parks and set aside more Indian lands than any of its predecessors.

WORLD BRIEFS

Opposition Rebuffs Pole on Cabinet

WARSAW (AP)—Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski presented a cabinet composed primarily of Communist Party members for approval to parliament on Thursday, and conceded that the opposition had declined to join the new government. The legislature is to vote on the cabinet Friday.

Mr. Rakowski retained General Florian Swicki as defense minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak as interior minister and Tadeusz Olechowski as foreign minister. All three are senior Communist Party officials. Deputy Prime Minister Czeslaw Sadowski, the government's economic planning chief, lost his portfolio, and Andrzej Wroblewski was named minister of finance.

Of the nine new ministers named, five belong to the Communist Party, one to the Peasants' Party and two to the Democratic Party. Both parties are linked to the Communist Party. One minister named is not a member of any party. Mr. Rakowski said he was leaving the door open to future participation by the "constructive opposition" and thus kept open two posts, a third deputy prime minister and labor minister.

Algeria Is Urged to Release Detainees

ALGIERS (WP)—The officially approved Algerian Human Rights League called Thursday for the release of more than 1,000 people who were arrested during a week of unrest, and it condemned what it described as excessive force in putting down the revolt.

Miloud Brahimi, a lawyer who heads the group, said officials in President Chadli Bendjedid's government had assured him that "dozens" of those arrested had already been freed and that others would be let go soon. But he added that some prisoners were sentenced three days ago to terms of four or six years by a special tribunal sitting in nearby Amaba.

Mr. Brahimi's comments, made at a news conference, marked the first open criticism of the government's actions that had been heard from a recognized Algerian group. Mr. Brahimi applauded Colonel Bendjedid's announcement Wednesday night that Algerians will vote in the National Popular Assembly. But he added that the assembly must also be changed to make it an authentic forum for popular expression.

Chile Rejects Payment Over Letelier

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The United States has demanded that the government of Chile pay \$12 million in compensation for the killing of Orlando Letelier, the Chilean exile leader assassinated in Washington in 1976, but Chile recently rejected the request, according to administration officials.

Elizabeth G. Verville, deputy legal adviser at the State Department, said Wednesday that the U.S. government had taken over the claims and sought payment on behalf of the relatives of Mr. Letelier and Ronald Moffitt, his American co-worker. The two were killed when a bomb exploded under their car on Embassy Row in Washington.

The claims also reflect costs incurred by the U.S. government in investigating the killings. In a diplomatic note demanding a lump sum of \$12 million, the State Department did not say how much was for the U.S. government and how much for the victims' relatives. In 1980, Judge Joyce Hens Green of U.S. District Court in Washington concluded that the government of Chile and its agents were responsible and awarded the families more than \$5 million in damages. They have been unable to collect.

Kremlin Denounces NATO Exercise

MOSCOW (Reuters)—The Soviet Union accused West Germany of Thursday of violating European security accords by failing to give notice of a large North Atlantic Treaty Organization exercise.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said a Soviet inspection in West Germany last month found NATO troop concentrations over the limit allowed without prior notice under accords signed in Stockholm in 1986. He said that the Soviet inspectors found more than 170,000 troops of the United States, West Germany and France conducting military exercises in one area between Sept. 7 and 9.

He said the character of the operations and the level of command led the inspectors to conclude that all three exercises were a "major joint-function" of NATO allied forces. The Stockholm accords were signed by 35 NATO, Warsaw Pact and neutral countries grouped in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Brussels airport will undergo a \$375 million expansion starting next year that will more than double its passenger-handling capacity by the year 2010. (AP)

Hotel charges on Malta will increase by almost 50 percent next year, sources close to the Tourism Ministry said Thursday in Valletta. They said a single room with breakfast in a four-star hotel would cost 13 lire (\$39) starting Jan. 1, up from 8.90 lire. (Reuters)

Turkey is raising its fares for domestic flights on its state-run airlines by 33 percent to 46 percent, officials said Thursday in Istanbul. The price of a ticket between Istanbul and Ankara has been raised to 80,000 lire (\$42) from 60,000 lire. (Reuters)

Sixteen thousand people have been killed on Israel's roads since the state's creation in 1948, compared with 14,500 killed in the four Arab-Israeli wars, a highway safety officer said Thursday in Jerusalem. (AFP)

Reagan Jet and an Airliner Pass Closely and Illegally

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Air Force One, with President Ronald Reagan aboard, and a 50-passenger regional airliner passed illegally close to each other southwest of New York City, apparently because of an error by an air traffic controller, according to government officials.

Initial indications were that the distance between the two aircraft in the episode Wednesday was about a mile and a quarter (2 kilometers) horizontally and 700 feet (213 meters) vertically.

Federal aviation rules require that two planes be separated by at least five miles horizontally or 1,000 feet vertically when they are under guidance of controllers on the ground, as these two were.

The incident was an upsetting one for the air traffic system not only because the president's plane was involved but because of controller errors this year. The two planes had received clearances to descend by two different controllers, according to Dave Coole, the Federal Aviation Administration's head of air traffic in the New York area.

The clearance for the president's Boeing 707 came from the New York center in Islip, New York, while clearance for the Bar Harbor Airways plane, a turboprop ATR-42, came from the Washington center in Leesburg, Virginia.

Senate Orders FAA to Act

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The Senate passed emergency legislation Thursday ordering the Federal Aviation Administration to resolve what it called an "air traffic control crisis" at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago.

The resolution, which was approved without objection, instructed the agency to report to Congress by Oct. 25 on its plans to reduce pressure on air traffic controllers and to alleviate flight delays at the busiest airport in the United States.

The FAA said later that it already had 80 recommendations on ways to improve operations at O'Hare. These included a 20 percent increase in pay for controllers as an incentive to attract and keep experienced tower staff.

The Office of Personnel Management approved that incentive Wednesday, said David Carle, an aide to Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois. "That's a first step to resolve the problem."

The resolution does not carry the force of law, but Mr. Simon said that a meeting Tuesday with FAA officials had left him confident that the agency would comply.

The FAA said that controllers at O'Hare were known to have made 30 errors in flight handling this year, compared with 12 mistakes during all of last year and 22 errors in 1986, the previous record.

Two Sikhs Condemned For Killing of Gandhi

Reuters

NEW DELHI—A judge has ordered the execution of two Sikhs convicted in the assassination in October 1984 of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The Supreme Court has rejected an appeal for a second hearing of the case against the two, Satwant Singh and Kehar Singh, who were sentenced to death in 1986. Their lawyer said he would petition President Ramaswamy I. Venkatarman to pardon them.

U.S. Panel M...
Next President...
To Raise Tax...

Drug In Ca...
In Cl...

MARIO VA...
ZURICH

U.S. Panel May Offer Next President a Way To Raise Tax and Hide

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Conventional wisdom about the 1988 presidential race holds that after the new president, whoever that may be, takes office he will swallow his campaign oratory and ask Congress for a major increase in taxes, cuts in Social Security benefits and other brutal swipes at the federal budget to reduce the deficit.

Indeed, the Bush camp has baited the commission from the moment Congress created it. Bush insiders, saying they echo the views of the campaign chairman, James A. Baker 3d, call the panel "the National Tax Commission" and "a stalking horse for a tax increase."

At the same time, results of a separate Post weekly survey of 1,187 likely voters — this one not broken down by state — showed Mr. Bush leading Mr. Dukakis in the popular vote by 51 percent to 45 percent. That poll, taken Oct. 5-11, has a sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

The apparent difference between the two polls is not as much as meets the eye.

Bush Lead Is Modest in the Polls, but Decisive State-by-State

By Paul Taylor and Richard Morin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — George Bush is maintaining a modest nationwide lead over Michael S. Dukakis, but his advantage takes on lopsided proportions when the race is broken down state-by-state, according to a survey by The Washington Post and ABC News.

The survey of 10,018 likely voters, conducted over a three-week period from Sept. 21 to Oct. 10, showed Mr. Bush held a clear or slight advantage in 28 states that have 270 Electoral College votes, precisely the number needed for victory.

Mr. Dukakis was clearly or slightly ahead in seven states and the District of Columbia, with 51 electoral votes. Fifteen states with 217 electoral votes were too close to call.

At the same time, results of a separate Post weekly survey of 1,187 likely voters — this one not broken down by state — showed Mr. Bush leading Mr. Dukakis in the popular vote by 51 percent to 45 percent.

Because of the way the Electoral College works — the winning candidate gets all of the state's electoral votes — close victories in the popular vote can easily translate into larger Electoral College counts.

The survey suggests that Mr. Bush's leads throughout the South and the Rocky Mountain West, along with his leads or competitive standings in California and all of the major industrial states of the Northeast and Midwest, give him an opportunity to win this kind of big Electoral College victory.

Yet, neither of these polls can be used to predict the outcome of a campaign that still has nearly four weeks to go. And which has been marked by widespread voter dissatisfaction with both candidates. Roughly one in five supporters of each candidate in this survey said they might switch.

Still, the surveys are consistent with the growing view of Republican and Democratic insiders that unless Mr. Dukakis can find a way to change the basic dynamics of this race, he will not win.

"This election has been frozen for five weeks — through two debates," said a Republican consultant, Eddie Maher.

where voters are feeling cross-pressured, polls don't do a good job of predicting the outcome.

Support for Reagan
E.J. Dionne Jr. of The New York Times reported from New York:

Voters are increasingly optimistic about the state of the nation and satisfied with President Ronald Reagan's performance, and they continue to be wary of government programs, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll.

This mix of general satisfaction and disavow of expanding the federal role has eased Mr. Bush's task in the campaign and made the road for Mr. Dukakis more difficult.

This poll showed that Mr. Bush continues to hold a small but persistent lead of 47 percent to 42 percent over the Massachusetts governor.

Mr. Dukakis, whose public image continues to suffer under the Bush campaign's assaults, needed to use Thursday night's debate with Mr. Bush in Los Angeles to improve his standing.

Mr. Dukakis. Voters now regard Mr. Bush as the more likable candidate by a margin of 47 percent to 37 percent, according to the poll.

The most striking finding of the new survey of 1,009 registered voters was that the desire for change seems to be receding as Election Day nears.

But Mr. Dukakis was still well within striking distance of Mr. Bush, according to the telephone poll, which was conducted Saturday through Monday.

Outside the South, the race was essentially even — Mr. Dukakis has 45 percent, Mr. Bush 44 percent. Mr. Bush's current lead comes largely from his growing strength in the Southern states, where he led by 51 percent to 36 percent.

A Times-CBS News Poll taken Oct. 1 through Oct. 3 showed Mr. Bush with a 45 percent to 43 percent lead over Mr. Dukakis nationwide. That poll and the latest one had margins of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

In the meantime, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, No. 2 on the Democratic ticket, has emerged as the most popular man on either.

The poll indicated that the contrast between Senators Quayle and Bentsen may be cutting the Republican ticket's margin by 4 percentage points. When

respondents were asked about a hypothetical contest with only presidential candidates, Mr. Bush led his Democratic foe by 9 percentage points instead of 5.

But the poll suggested that short-term factors like the vice presidential debate may be far less important than deeper changes in the public's view of government and the state of the nation.

The most striking change is that in the twilight of his presidency, Mr. Reagan is seeing his popularity soar.

A stunning 60 percent of all Americans now approve of Mr. Reagan's job performance and only 30 percent disapprove, his best rating since October 1986, just before the Iran-contra scandal.

There has also been a marked increase in public optimism about the future. Earlier this year, Democrats were banking on doubts about the future to help them overcome the generally favorable economic circumstances of the present.

In July, for example, only 30 percent of registered voters foresaw a good future for the next generation while 59 percent said the future would be "bogged down by too many problems left behind."

Now, 40 percent foresee a good future. The proportion saying the future would be bogged down in problems has dropped to 48 percent.

To Release Detainees

ally approved Algerian Human Rights release of more than 1,000 people who are being held in Algeria.

he heads the group, said officials a cabinet had assured him that "detainees in freedom and that others would be released."

social in human rights in nearby Algeria at a news conference, marked the first of a series of similar events.

fraternalist and human rights groups that Algerians will vote in a referendum master responsible before the Nation that the assembly must also be changed in popular expression.

ment Over Letelier

he United States has demanded that the Chilean government release the assassin of the leader assassinated in Washington in the request, according to administration.

legal adviser at the State Department government had taken over the claims of the relatives of Mr. Letelier and Ron.

incurred by the U.S. government in diplomatic note demanding a lump sum it did not say how much was for the victims' relatives. In 1984, Judge Juan in Washington concluded that the Chileans were responsible and awarded damages. They have been unable.

ners NATO Exercise

Germany's military exercises by the NATO command.

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DEBATE WARM-UP — George Bush, left, waving at Dodger Stadium, and Michael Dukakis throwing a knuckleball in Los Angeles.

Plea to New President: Meet Press More Often

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A commission of journalists and scholars, saying the presidential news conference had become a predictable "prime-time, East Room extravaganza," urged future presidents to hold frequent and "undramatic" news conferences throughout their term in office.

The 16-member commission asked the presidential candidates, Vice President George Bush and Governor Michael S. Dukakis, to agree to at least two daytime news conferences each month and six nighttime news conferences each year.

They should conduct these especially in times when they face tough problems and might have to deal with difficult questions, the panel said in its report Wednesday.

The Dukakis campaign endorsed the report, said the commission chairman, Marvin Kalb. A top Bush official said word that the vice president would not endorse the recommendations.

"The presidential press conference is an essential link between the president and the people, and the timing of the commission's report is deliberate," said Mr. Kalb, director of the Joan Shorenstein Barone Center on the Press, Politics and Public at Harvard University.

Mr. Kalb said the commission,

which also included former White House advisers, sent its proposal to all living former presidents.

President Richard M. Nixon did not respond, Mr. Kalb said, but Presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter endorsed it.

One of the two regular news conferences each month could be televised, while the other monthly meeting could involve a smaller number of journalists, with transcripts and videotape available to news organizations the same day, the commission said.

The report said Mr. Nixon held 37 formal news conferences in six years and Mr. Carter 59 in four years; Mr. Reagan has had 47 in almost eight years.

Drug Threat In Caribbean Is Cited at UN

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Caribbean nations that have long served as transit points for illegal drugs expressed concern at the United Nations this week over increasing threats to their stability from drug use and crime.

Representatives from the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and other nations urged the General Assembly to support the proposed new International Convention on Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs.

U.S. drug officials estimate that more than 100,000 people have become addicted to drugs in the Caribbean countries, posing "very serious problems of criminality," said Mark Dion, deputy assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters.

"There is a crisis in the area, and urgent action is needed," said Francisco Ramos-Galino, director of the United Nations Division of Narcotics and Drugs in Vienna.

Mr. Ramos-Galino said that a conference would be held in Vienna from Nov. 25 to Dec. 20 to adopt the convention, which gives countries that are heavy consumers, producers and transporters of drugs guidelines for dealing with their problems.

Court Is Hesitant to Overturn Bias Law

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has heard arguments on one of the major questions facing the justices this term: whether to overturn its own 1976 landmark decision giving minorities, under a Reconstruction civil rights law, the right to sue for private acts of racial discrimination.

The case has attracted wide attention because the 1976 precedent has been used widely in lawsuits and because the court's announcement in April that it would reconsider the ruling raised the prospect that other major precedents might be subject to reconsideration.

But in the hearing argument Wednesday, with the courtroom filled to capacity, it was difficult to detect any enthusiasm among the justices for overturning the ruling.

Most of the justices, in fact, appeared to be quite content to extinguish the controversy that the court aroused when it requested the arguments.

The suit was brought by a black woman, Brenda Patterson, who worked at McLean, a credit union in North Carolina, for 10 years as a teller and file coordinator until she was laid off in 1982.

In her suit, she said she was compelled to do menial jobs, such as sweeping up the office, that her white co-workers were not forced to do.

An exchange between Justice Antonin Scalia, one of the prime movers on the court for the re-examining the 1976 case, and Roger S. Kaplan, the lawyer making the argument for overturning the decision, may well have foreshadowed the outcome.

With mounting frustration, Justice Scalia pressed Mr. Kaplan, a specialist in representing management in labor law matters, to present a persuasive argument for the court to abandon its usual adherence to precedent.

Mr. Kaplan was unable to answer the justice's repeated questions, then finally said the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as interpreted by the court in 1976, "intrudes" on the right of Congress to decide how to attack racial discrimination.

Justice Scalia scowled as if he were once again a law professor confronting an inadequately prepared student. "If that's all you have, Kaplan," the justice said, "I'm afraid it's nothing."

Julius LeVonne Chambers, the director counsel of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Organization for the Advancement of Colored People, argued against overturning the 1976 precedent.

In Runyon vs. McCrary, the court interpreted the Civil Rights Act of 1866, one of several laws Congress passed just after the Civil War to protect the rights of freed slaves.

The law provides that all people shall have the same right "to make and enforce contracts" as "is enjoyed by white citizens."

House Advances Lobbying Curbs
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House has approved a bill that would strengthen existing laws against lobbying by former high-level employees of the Executive Branch.

The bill would also, for the first time, restrict lobbying by former members of Congress and their aides.

The measure, passed by a vote of 374 to 19, resulted in part from allegations of ethical violations against former members of the Reagan administration who had gone into lobbying.

The House bill will have to be reconciled with a Senate measure passed April 19 that would impose more severe restrictions. The Reagan administration has taken no position on either bill.

Before Runyon, this had been thought to apply only to official discrimination. The Runyon ruling permitted black parents to sue a private school for denying their children admission on the basis of race. By its reasoning, the decision extended the law to cover racial discrimination in private transactions.

Since the decision, the law has been used most often as the basis for lawsuits alleging racial discrimination in hiring.

The case before the court Wednesday, Patterson vs. McLean Credit Union, presents the further question of whether it can be used by an employee in a lawsuit alleging racial harassment on the job.

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A Wave of Strikes Challenges Rocard

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS — A wave of strikes is posing one of the toughest challenges yet for France's prime minister of four months, Michel Rocard.

The first to strike were employees at the state-owned television networks. Prison guards and public hospital nurses followed, and then some workers at Renault, the state-owned automaker, struck.

Even the Eiffel Tower's elevator operators struck for four days. Now, secondary school teachers and suburban railroad workers are threatening job actions.

Many of the strikers complained that their wages have not kept up with inflation since France adopted a tougher wage policy five years ago. But as the workers seek to make up lost ground, they are threatening two of the main goals of Mr. Rocard and the governing Socialist Party: to hold down inflation and narrow the budget deficit.

"Government workers are not very happy," said André Bergeron, president of Force Ouvrière, one of France's largest labor federations. Government officials acknowledge that Mr. Rocard will probably

lose some popularity as a result of the confrontations. Some economists say the rash of strikes could snowball into wider unrest. Already, the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor has called for a job action by all government employees on Tuesday.

But leaders of other unions seem reluctant to destabilize Mr. Rocard's government. "The union leaders don't want things to get out of hand, but it seems they're having a hard time keeping the rank and file in line," said Genevieve Vibert, an economist with Crédit Lyonnais, a major French bank. Many unionists on Mr. Rocard's left accuse him of being too conservative and too concerned with austerity.

Most of the strikes have been in the public sector rather than private sector, where many companies, making strong profits, have granted wage increases that have exceeded inflation in the last two years.

After large trade and budget deficits, double-digit inflation and a currency crisis in the two years after the Socialist came to power in 1981, the party changed gears and adopted a policy of rigor.

That policy sought to restrain



Hospital personnel marching in Paris on Thursday to back the nurses' national strike movement.

wages and spending to hold down inflation and the trade and budget deficits. When Jacques Chirac and the rightist parties won the 1986 parliamentary elections, he continued the austerity policies as prime minister of a conservative government that had to coexist with the Socialist president, François Mitterrand. The Socialists regained control of the National Assembly this year after Mr. Mitterrand's reelection.

"The policies of rigor have been prolonged for several years," said Françoise Milewski, an economist

with the French Institute for Economic Analysis. "Many people have suffered a real loss in earnings."

According to her institute, public workers have lost about 2.5 percent of their purchasing power since 1983.

In the strike causing the most public concern, 170,000 nurses are demanding a raise of about 24,000 francs (about \$4,000 a year) each and a 33 percent increase in starting salary. The government has offered a total package of 1.4 billion

francs more a year, but the nurses have ridiculed that offer.

The government hopes to keep inflation to 2.8 percent this year and worries that if buying is not restrained, the French will import more, aggravating the trade deficit.

This week, Mr. Mitterrand acknowledged that the nurses' jobs were difficult and that they had made sacrifices. But he asked the nurses to be patient, saying, "Unless the government has some leeway, we will destroy France's equilibrium, and in the long run no one will benefit."

Witnesses to TWA Hijacking Relive Nightmare of Slaying

By Serge Schneemann
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — One after another, the witnesses take their place at a table in the center of the brightly lit courtroom to wrest from time and trauma the memories of the terrible death of Robert Dean Stethem.

Even after three years, many of his fellow hostages break down in recalling how the 23-year-old U.S. Navy diver was viciously beaten and shot to death by the two Arab hijackers of a TWA jetliner.

One of the hijackers, Mohammed Ali Hammadi, sits behind two walls of bulletproof glass in the strictly guarded courtroom.

A slight, clean-shaven man, he seems not to match the fierce, mustachioed terrorist described by witness after witness.

With each replay under the gentle prodding of the presiding judge, Heiner Mückenberger, the details of the ordeal shift and blur.

Some recall one muffled shot, some two, some several.

Some say the victim cried out. Some recall him as he went silently to his death.

Some believe he was long unconscious from sustained beatings. Some say Mr. Hammadi, who used the alias "Castro," was the more brutal hijacker; some say it was the other, who called himself "Saïd."

Whether they point a finger of suspicion at one or the other, they cannot say they actually saw the shooting of Mr. Stethem.

Yet if the details have become garbled and faded, the nightmare is still vivid for the witnesses, who have told their stories since the trial began in July.

"I've contracted asthma, and I'm undergoing psychotherapy," testified Uli Derickson, the German-speaking chief flight attendant, who emerged as a heroine because of her deportment and courage.

Miss Derickson alone could communicate with Mr. Hammadi, who had learned German while living in West Germany for two years. In some of the most moving testimony of the trial, she described how he had vacillated between sentimentality and sodism, beating Mr. Stethem senseless and ridiculing him.

The diver, she said through sobs, was "one of the bravest people I've known."

An Australian passenger, Rosemarie Anne Henderson, recalled having been seated next to Mr. Stethem after he had been beaten. His head and neck were soaked with blood, his knee and ribs were broken, and he was crying and shaking.

But she recalled that he turned to her daughter and said that "if anyone would have to be killed, he hoped it would be him, because the others" — other servicemen singled out by the hijackers — "were all married."

Sitting across from Mr. Hammadi, Mr. Stethem's parents, Richard and Patricia, attending the trial

as co-plaintiffs, have usually maintained a stony demeanor. But there have been times when Mrs. Stethem has buried her head in her hands in anguish, as she did during the testimony of Peter Hill, an American tour operator.

Mr. Hill described how he was allowed to go to the cockpit shortly after Mr. Stethem was shot and saw blood and brain matter splattered over one of the entrances.

Such gruesome details have become central in the trial since Mr. Hammadi confessed to the bulk of the charges against him.

He acknowledged, one month into the trial, that he was one of the two hijackers who seized TWA Flight 847 shortly after it left Athens for Rome on June 15, 1985, had it fly between Beirut and Algiers and kept some passengers hostage for 17 days, until they were exchanged for 700 Lebanese prisoners held by Israel.

Legal observers believe that Mr. Hammadi chose not to contest that he was a hijacker because the evidence was overwhelming, hoping rather to draw a lesser sentence through a show of repentance and remorse.

He has testified that he was only a devout youth following his superiors, his Islamic faith and his patriotic duty. He has said that he possessed any blood-letting and took no part in it.

The five-judge panel must determine whether the accused is a misguided and contrite youth, a vicious murderer, who battered and shot Mr. Stethem and proudly gloated over his shattered blood, or someone in between.

Taking part in a hijacking in which a life is lost carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, but the judge has considerable leeway in sentencing, especially if the accused is an adolescent, which Mr. Hammadi says he was at the time of the hijacking.

The trial, which is expected to end in late January, has generated considerable suspense, not only because Mr. Hammadi is one of the first well-known terrorists to come to trial but also because West Germany refused a U.S. request for his extradition.

Bonn officials admitted that concern over two West German hostages who were seized after Mr. Hammadi was arrested played a role. But they, and the judge, have insisted that the hijacker will receive a fair trial and sentence.

Both hostages have since been released, the latest in September, but despite all official denials, the suspicion has lingered that Mr. Hammadi's fate may be somehow involved. One possibility occasionally raised is that he will receive a stern sentence and then be expelled to Lebanon.

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Gaullist Mayor Pulls Grenoble to Political Center

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

GRENOBLE, France — Although locked in by steep mountains, Grenoble has always prided itself on being a few iconoclastic jumps ahead of the rest of France.

It rebelled against Louis XVI one year before the revolution of 1789; it stoutly resisted the occupying Nazis when much of the country wavered or collaborated.

And after playing host to the Winter Olympics in 1968, Grenoble became every middle-sized city's dream: a thriving center of clean, high-tech industry, with the accent on data processing, computer technology, advanced electronics and nuclear research.

Its prosperity and bracing Alpine setting has drawn so many outsiders that fewer than half of the 400,000 people living in and around Grenoble are natives.

When it comes to politics, Grenoble has traditionally leaned to the left, to a pragmatic, problem-

solving variety of Socialist politics that has been closely linked to its four universities, which count 36,000 students. From 1965 to 1983, a nuclear scientist, Hubert Dubedout, reigned as mayor with the backing of the Socialists.

But five years ago, Mr. Dubedout was upset by an upstart, a 34-year-old Gaullist named Alain Carignon, who had plunged into politics as a teen-ager without even graduating from high school.

Mr. Carignon has emerged as one of the most intriguing and innovative politicians on the French right, which has been badly splintered and demoralized since its back-to-back defeats in presidential and parliamentary elections this year. The boyish-looking mayor has entrenched himself in Grenoble, but he harbors very big national ambitions.

His politics have been straight out of Grenoble's maverick tradition, and his trademark has been to steal the opposition's best ideas

and, when possible, its brightest people.

Shortly after becoming mayor, he called a referendum on whether Grenoble should build a tramway to ease traffic congestion and pollution.

The tramway project had been a Socialist idea, and many of Mr. Carignon's conservative supporters had opposed it. But the mayor personally favored it and, when the referendum thumpingly endorsed the undertaking, he reaped the credit for it.

So, too, Mr. Carignon has sought to associate his nominal Socialist foes in the governing of the city and of the department of Isère.

He was just re-elected president of the department's influential council; the position makes him the pre-eminent politician in this southeastern corner of France.

In campaigning for the Isère election in September, Mr. Carignon deftly lifted a concept popularized by President François Mitter-

rand: *ouverture*, or opening. The Socialist president has tried, with only limited success, to open his government to "centrists" and other moderates, hoping to blur France's ancient rift between left and right.

Mr. Carignon turned the idea inside out, endorsing a Socialist, Haroun Tazieff, a former environmental minister who is also France's leading volcanologist, for a slot on the department council.

Mr. Carignon did a two-year stint as environment minister until Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, resigned as prime minister after losing the presidential election in May.

"My idea," Mr. Carignon said, "is that there are political divisions that are artificial and that the French are much more in agreement on things than the political parties will allow them to be."

Without openly criticizing Mr. Chirac and the Gaullist old guard, Mr. Carignon argues that the

movement founded by de Gaulle must rediscover its populist roots and broaden its base.

"In 1995," said Mr. Carignon, "we have to become again the axis of French politics. Either we will have this capacity, or we will die."

He scoffed at the struggle for the Gaullist party apparatus that has followed Mr. Chirac's defeat, saying that having a regional base like Grenoble was far more important. He recalled that U.S. politicians had mounted successful presidential bids from solid regional bastions.

Mr. Carignon, the seducer of the left, was almost seduced himself in May. According to several people who know the mayor well, Jean-Louis Bianco, an aide to Mr. Mitterrand, nearly succeeded in persuading Mr. Carignon to join Prime Minister Michel Rocard's minority Socialist cabinet. But at the last minute the mayor decided not to jump.

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Unilateral Disarmament?

The capacity of the United States to build nuclear weapons is disintegrating. Worried military planners contemplate cannibalizing their components. Worried members of Congress discover that the capacity to build these safety has eroded. And what is the response? Energy Secretary John H. Hinton says...

Yes to Youth Service

Give George Bush credit for taking up the colors of youth service, a cause that has waited too long for a champion. In a recent speech in California, he pledged that as president he would create a national foundation to promote domestic youth service...

Defining the Journalist

People who write for newspapers get very uneasy about governments' attempts to define a journalist. It is only a short and slippery step from setting legal qualifications to deciding who may write for newspapers...

Other Comment

Third World Debt at Stake: Third World debt is not the stuff of 30-second sound bites. It is the one U.S. presidential issue that matters most to Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and other heavily indebted countries. George Bush's good friend, Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas Brady...

The Revolution Sobers Up

First the Soviets put the lid on vodka, and now China has banished, of all things, mao-tai from its state banquets. The Japanese party that recently visited China with...

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OPINION

How Do They Get Out of Communism?

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—Ask Vitali Korotich, who edits the politically lively Soviet magazine Ogoniok, what he wants, what he is fighting for so hard. He gives a shy smile and says, "I'm tired of labels. I want a normal country."

dev, that "we have to understand better the practice of modern social democracy, and our ideas on the economic and social bases of socialism need to be seriously renewed and deepened."

Arms Trade Can Be Bad For Us All

By Jonathan Power

STOCKHOLM—Less than a month after the election in which the governing Social Democrats were confirmed in office, Sweden is still being eaten from within by the effects of excessive arms scandals.

But Sweden is a country that has needed many of the concepts of disarmament and international peacekeeping that are now so fashionable. It is a country that has long been proud in its neutrality.

Why Dukakis Fell Behind and Changed Strategy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—The great mystery of the 1988 campaign is this: What caused the Great Midsummer Turnaround?

For three days, all the American people saw and heard was Jesse Jackson. What did Jesse want? See Jesse and his family. Watch the "troika" of Dukakis-Jackson-Beuten make up...

of class-hating anti-Bush derision to its yells of "We're gonna win!" at whatever banality the nominee offered in his left-hear-it-for-compliance acceptance speech...

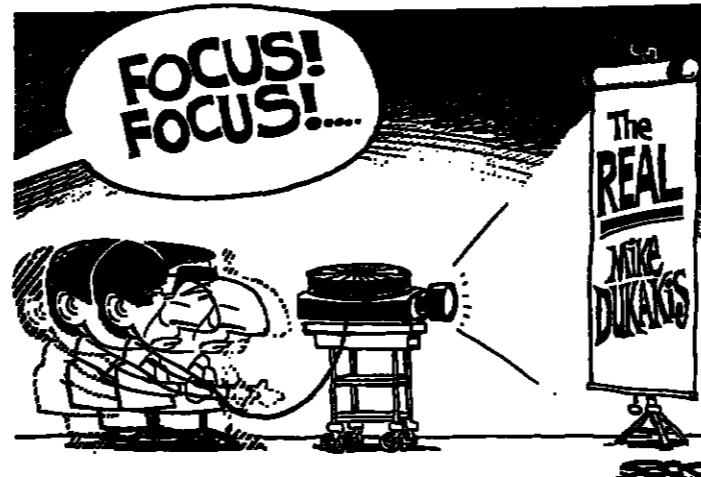
The Disgust With This Campaign Makes Sense

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—By talking with hundreds of voters, R. W. Apple Jr. of The New York Times (10/12, Oct. 12) has confirmed what Americans feel: They are disgusted with this election campaign, fed up with the mud-slinging and the failure to talk about the real issues facing the country.

and it is not shocking now. The 1968 Republican campaign seems positively elevated compared to today's. In 1968, Roger Ailes is George Bush's media adviser. He played a key part in persuading Mr. Bush to pick Dan Quayle, a former Ailes client, as a running mate.

that of the Massachusetts murderer. But Americans have come far in seeing the corrupt techniques of the political packagers as legitimate. How far is made clear by a piece in The Washington Post by the paper's principal editorial writer on politics, Michael Barone. (See below.)



Dukakis and His Ads Are Off Target

By Michael Barone

WASHINGTON—There is an old saying in politics that paid media (television and other ads) never won a presidential election. The idea is that ads are overshadowed by what voters learn through the free media of newspaper and television news.

Most of the people who plot strategy at Dukakis headquarters in Boston would have done better on their own than they have with Madison Avenue experts. Mr. Dukakis is in trouble politically—trouble he didn't anticipate—because he relied on expert criminologists who assured him that it was progressive to give weekend furloughs to murderers...

Dukakis Still Has Time to Get Tough

THE second debate may be the last opportunity for Michael Dukakis to launch a fighting finish, throw his opponent on the defensive for a change and campaign as forcefully as his party has a right to expect of him.

NEW YORK—A remarkable experiment will take place in New York shortly when a young man and woman will be chosen by a jury of doctors and married with the idea of mating as nearly perfect a couple as can be obtained. A committee, on which is Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, has been formed to select physicians. Notices will be broadcast for healthy young men and women to apply. When two examples of robust humanity have been selected, the couple will be introduced and, if agreeable, married. A

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: News Summary

PARIS—France: Rigorous orders have been sent to Nice by the French Government forbidding the employment of foreign workmen in military works going on in the neighborhood.

1913: 'Ideal' Marriage

NEW YORK—A remarkable experiment will take place in New York shortly when a young man and woman will be chosen by a jury of doctors and married with the idea of mating as nearly perfect a couple as can be obtained.

fund of \$1,000 is being raised, of which \$500 will be given the bride couple after the marriage is performed and \$500 when the first child is born.

1938: Border Talks Fail

PRAGUE—The Czechoslovak-Hungarian negotiations at Komarno collapsed tonight (Oct. 13), as the Hungarians refused to consider the counter-proposals presented by the Slovak and Ruthenian delegations this morning. Hungary will appeal to the great powers to settle the dispute about the new frontier between the two countries.

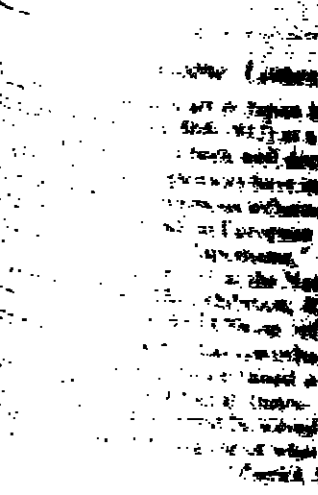
Michela



CRITICS CHOI



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Text associated with the 'Arms Trade' article, partially obscured by the image.

WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

- How Film Treats Musicians
- The Theater Scene in Paris
- Arts Guide

Arms Trade Can Be Boon For Us All

By Jonathan Power

STOCKHOLM — For a month, the Swedish government has been confirming the fact that Sweden is being eaten alive by the arms trade. The Swedish government is now considering a ban on arms exports.

First, the arms trade is a major source of income for the Swedish government. It is estimated that the arms trade brings in about 10 billion Swedish crowns (1.5 billion dollars) a year. This is a significant amount of money for a country with a population of about 8 million people.

Second, the arms trade is a major source of employment for the Swedish government. It is estimated that the arms trade employs about 100,000 people in Sweden. This is a significant amount of people for a country with a population of about 8 million people.

Third, the arms trade is a major source of technology for the Swedish government. It is estimated that the arms trade brings in about 10 billion Swedish crowns (1.5 billion dollars) a year in technology. This is a significant amount of technology for a country with a population of about 8 million people.

But Sweden is a country that has a long tradition of peace. It is a country that has never been involved in a war. It is a country that has a long tradition of neutrality. It is a country that has a long tradition of being a peace-loving nation.

So, the Swedish government is now considering a ban on arms exports. This is a significant decision. It is a decision that will have a major impact on the Swedish government's economy and employment. It is a decision that will have a major impact on the Swedish government's technology. It is a decision that will have a major impact on the Swedish government's tradition of peace.

Michelangelo's Touch of Perfection



Michelangelo's "Seated Male Nude."

by Paul Richard

WASHINGTON — "Michelangelo: Draftsman/Architect" at the National Gallery of Art includes five of the most beautiful drawings ever done — the "Libyan Sybil" from the Met; the "Seated Male Nude" from the Albertina, Vienna; the so-called "Cartonetto," an image of the Virgin from the Casa Buonarroti, the artist's family home in Florence; and two ghostly Crucifixions from the Royal Library at Windsor.

The artist's beauty is amazing. It is delicate, commanding, vigorous, transcendent. It is also deeply odd.

The strangest thing is its distrust of the feminine. Western art, since the beginning, since the "Venus" of the Ice Ages and the idols of the Cyclades, had hymned the sort of beauty Michelangelo ignores. The male was his subject. His women look like men.

The sorrowing Madonna in the Florence "Cartonetto" takes no pleasure in her suckling. (The artist started sketching her gazing at her baby, then turned her head away.) She seems not to have breasts. The viewer's glance is governed by the power of her child, by his shoulder and his torso, his biceps and his thighs. God's light bathes his undulating skin, as if blessing strength.

In muscled masculinity — energized, perfected — Michelangelo perceived a sign of the divine.

In many of these 63 drawings, hands are unimportant and faces matter less. Michelangelo's faces, when he bothers to draw faces, are often so idealized they seem carved out of coldness, or else so lightly sketched that they drift off into vagueness. The mortal-human beings he depicts rarely look you in the eye. Their glances tell you less than the movements of their backs.

Their souls are in their torsos. In his eerie concentration on that portion of the body

between knees and neck, Michelangelo brought something new — a sense of writhing male power, divized, unsexual, gigantic and heroic — into European art. Degraded, it is with us still, in body builder's poses, and in the bulging and thick-waisted physique assigned to Superman and Rambo. His carvings make the older statues of the Renaissance — say Donatello's "David," or that of Verrocchio — seem as light-footed as dancers.

His beauty is not restful — though Michelangelo, it is clear, understood completely the marble harmonies of the Greeks. Before he had turned 20, he somehow had absorbed all the lessons of their art. When young he carved a fake antique, a Sleeping Cupid, long since lost, that greatly pleased — and greatly fooled — the antiquarians of his day. But if that Cupid was at all like the drawings in this show it would not have pleased the Greeks, who sought in all their art a sublime and balanced stillness, a sense of motion seized.

Neither does the viewer's eye. Before the "Seated Male Nude" from the Albertina, your glance will not stay still — it is led by the chalked outlines, it flows on with the light, from clavicle to pectoral, from the highlight of the biceps to that of the elbow, on to the knee. In the Sistine Chapel ceiling, God awakens Adam with the glory of his touch. Michelangelo himself does something of the sort to the abdomens and thoraxes that rule the "Draftsman" portion of this exhibition. The best of its 35 drawings and models feel alive.

Yet this show, despite its treasures, diminishes the appetite for recorded music.

Continued on page 9



The "Libyan Sybil."

CRITICS' CHOICE

PARIS

Italy's Seicento France

French collectors, among them Marie de Médicis and Louis XIV, who often commissioned the works or brought the artists to France. One feature of the exhibition, in a presentation conceived by the stage designer Pier Luigi Pizzi, is the reassembling of a group of works — by Guido Reni, Pietro da Cortona, Il Guercino, Poussin and others — that once hung in the painting gallery of the palace (now headquarters of the Banque de France) of Louis XIII. The exhibition goes to the Palazzo Reale in Milan in March-April 1989.

TOKYO

'Japansme' Comes Home

The gradual absorption of Western art in Japan and its recognition during the Meiji era (1868-1912) as a legitimate option for Japanese painters has been well documented. Now French and Japanese sponsors have made it possible to view the reverse — the enormous influence Japanese art and design traditions had on European art in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. "Japansme," seen earlier in Paris, is on through Dec. 11 at the National Museum of Western Art in Tokyo. The exhibition, 400 pieces showing Japan's impact from the 1870s on, reflects Japan's current effort to discover how it has contributed to the world in the past. But of question raised is whether Europeans viewed Japanese art as an instrument through which formal problems could be solved or whether they were simply making passing use of what were then still exotic motifs.

STOCKHOLM

Cranach and His Contemporaries

Lucas Cranach and the German Renaissance, at the Nationalmuseum comprises 120 prints, paintings and drawings, of which a quarter is the work of Cranach the Elder (including the museum's portrait of Martin Luther). Works on view are by German artists of the 16th century, including the younger Cranach, Hans Baldung and Albrecht Dürer. Swedish collections provide the bulk of the works on view, 30 of which are on loan from foreign collections.

MARSEILLE

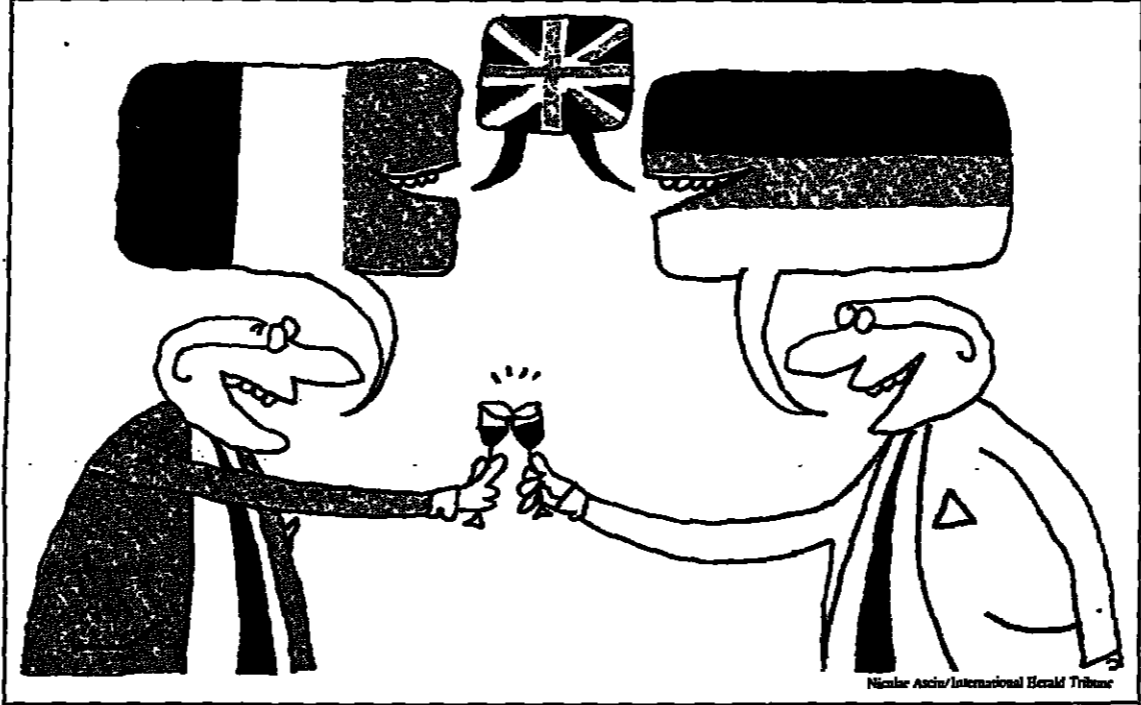
The Return of 'Mefistofele'

Arrigo Boito's version of the Faust legend, "Mefistofele," with the Russian baritone Yevgeni Nestrenko in the title role, opens the Marseille opera season Oct. 14 in a new production staged by Jacques Karpis and designed by Jean-Noël Lavesvre. Michelangelo Veltri conducts the work, which has not been seen in Marseille since 1902, and the cast includes Lando Bartolini as Faust, Clarry Bartha as Margherite and Tiziana Sojat as Helen of Troy. Other performances are Oct. 19, 21 and 23.

OXFORD

Retrospective of Hayter's Prints

An exhibition at the Ashmolean Museum pays homage to Stanley William Hayter, whose work at Atelier 17 in Paris, and in New York, earned him a place in the history of printmaking. Hayter, who died May 4, was an influence on hundreds of artists who worked with him, including Ernst, Miró, Chagall, Pollock, de Kooning and Rothko. He went to live in Paris in 1926, and his innovative work, especially in color printmaking, attracted students from all over the world. The exhibition, 120 works, will give equal attention to Hayter's Surrealist work of the 1930s and 40s and the increasingly brilliant color prints of the subsequent four decades.



A Decoder for Euroenglish

by Paul Hofmann

WHEN Albert Bloch, a character in Marcel Proust's "Remembrance of Things Past" distills the music of the gypsy band in a noisy, disorienting hotel, he says, "Tell the lift to make them stop." The novel's narrator wryly notes that his parvenu friend Bloch thinks the letter "E" in English is always pronounced as in life, but he omits to add that the correct French expression for elevator attendant was not *lift* but *liftier*, although many people would say *lift*.

There is a perfectly good French word for elevator, *ascenseur*, but in the *belle époque*, the period in which

Proust's great novel cycle is set, hotels on the Continent, striving to please their distinguished British clientele, disseminated signs reading lift, tea-room and cashier on their premises. Instead of lords on the grand tour and other proper Britons, many of today's English-speaking visitors to European countries are camera-toting tourists from the suburbs of New Jersey, California and Ohio who do not insist on 5 o'clock tea. The increasing numbers of Japanese travelers to Europe are also likely to communicate in American English, if they have a second language. These versions of English are making their presence felt in Europe.

Yet, somewhat anachronistically, lift signs still show the way to creaky

contraptions or modern elevator banks in hotels from Lisbon to Leningrad. Older establishments nostalgically keep in service their Victorian glass doors with team etched on them, although most of their guests now order espresso or American coffee. And whenever foreigners on the Continent look for an English-speaking police officer they will in all likelihood find one whose uniform has an enameled shield with the Union Jack pinned to it. The Union Jack also stands for English when pictorial symbols are used in multilingual railroad schedules, museum catalogues and

Continued on page 8

Blank Cassette Tax? One Critic's Reply

by Mike Zwerin

PARIS — An open letter on recent Blue Note albums signed by some of that label's artists like Bobby McFerrin, Dexter Gordon, Tony Williams, Stanley Jordan and McCoy Tyner, contends that "home taping has put a sizable dent in our incomes. It is jeopardizing our careers and is already causing record companies to limit the number of new artists they invest in." The letter concludes with a request for "comments, questions or answers (pro or con)."

All right, you asked for it:

You appear to have swallowed the industry story, hook, line and sinker. Although the International Federation of Phonogram and Video Producers (IFPI) claims billion dollar losses from home taping, the industry has grown from a gross yearly volume of approximately \$1 billion to \$4 billion since the introduction of car stereo and Walkman-type machines. Pre-recorded cassette sales now account for more than 50 percent of total sales. EMI, which owns Blue Note, recently announced record profits. This does not lead one to conclude that cassettes have exactly meant the downfall of the industry.

Last year I taped a Johnny Clegg record for a friend who cannot afford to buy many records. She liked it so much she bought the next Johnny Clegg album and taped it for her friends. Presumably, some of them will buy the following one. Ever since I copied "Sergeant Pepper" for my son to play on his Walkman, he has been after me to buy Beatles CD reissues.

I could never understand those industry estimates of crippling losses from home taping. How do they estimate that? Nobody asked me or anybody I know how many copies of which recordings I make. I'd like to see an estimate of how much sales home

taping has generated. It is free advertising. It increases the appetite for recorded music.

Before cassettes I did not have the luxury of listening to Charlie Parker while stuck in traffic or on express highways. I dreamed of it when I was on the road with jazz bands in the '50s — not to have to suffer heavy musician talk for 500 miles. I'm thankful to the industry for that. But now that I am hooked on music of my choice just about anywhere and anytime the industry is lobbying for a universal blank cassette tax and a "blocking chip" on DAT (digital audio tape) cassettes. I suspect that what they are really after is to block me from, or make me pay through the nose for, copying anything at all.

Paraphrasing, what guarantees will be offered the artists that they will collect anything approaching a fair share of the surtax? If the industry has its way, I would be taxed five times — and maybe even have to pay for five originals — for, say, five copies of the same Coltrane title for my living room, office, den, car and kid's Walkman.

We are not talking here about bootleggers, professional pirates who steal through illegal and usually inferior quality mass-reproduction and distribution. This is plainly fraud. Happily, the IFPI says it is making some progress with government officials in pirate dens like Indonesia and Nigeria.

But a blank cassette surtax would not bother professional pirates, whose profit margin is wide enough to absorb it. This surtax is in general one fine example of mislead reality. Most of what we copy in our homes today, we erase next month. Most of the new products are eminently disposable — we seem at least temporarily benefit of Bachs, Beatles and Stones. So if they put a surtax on blank cassettes and I copy, say, 20 titles before the tape wears down, it isn't going to earn anybody anything to speak of except my ill will.

Recalling the Ultimate Review

by John Russell

NEW YORK — In every decade there is a review of literature and art that could have come out at no other time, so neatly is it buttoned into the spirit of the age. This was true before 1900 of *The Yellow Book* in London and of *La Revue Blanche* in Paris. It was true of the *Bine Rider Almanac* in Munich in 1911 and of *Blast* in London in 1914-15. As run by Scofield Thayer in this country in the 1920s, *The Dial* had just that character.

Even a blind man would know those publications one from another — by format, by touch and by smell. The same was true of *Art & Literature*, edited in the 1960s by John Ashbery, Anne Dunn, Rodrigo Moynihan and Sonia Orwell. In its chunky little pages — so plump, so white — many an invaluable text still deserves to be sought out. Every generation has its own mode of expression in these matters, and a visit to the shop called Franklin Furnace Archives, 112 Franklin St., will show that the urge to show and tell in new ways is very far from being extinct.

Fifty years ago in Paris, the magazine to look for was *Verve*, which first came out in December 1937 and kept going in one form or another till 1960. That first cover (by Henri Matisse) sang out from the other side of the street in a way that made us run across the road to look at it more closely. And when we turned its pages, *Verve* had a bosomy, full-fleshed, slightly shtetyn quality that this former subscriber would know in his sleep.

The 50th anniversary of the first appearance of *Verve* is being celebrated with no more than minimal delay in a book called

"*Verve: The Ultimate Review of Art and Literature*," Edited by Michel Antoniaz, it is published in an English version by Harry N. Abrams at \$95. By using the original first cover, the book gets away to a brisk start. Thereafter, it epitomizes the noble format, the luxurious presentation and the flair for the grand gesture that marked the magazine in its great days. As a book to look at and look through, this one is in a very high class. With covers by Matisse, Braque, Bonnard and Rouault and special issues devoted to Picasso, Braque, Matisse, Bonnard and Chagall, *Verve* hewed to what today seems a consistently safe line. But we have to remember that 50 years ago those painters had by no means the mandatory importance that they came to have later.

NOR were they pushed into print by people who couldn't wait to make a fortune out of them. Auctions of contemporary art were virtually unknown. Prices had been stable for a long time, and the major artist was still a private person, unharmed by the media.

For these reasons, *Verve* was bringing the news when, in its first issue, it printed Dora Maar's historic photograph of "Guernica" in Picasso's studio. It also brought the news when it persuaded the great old men of the School of Paris to let it reproduce not just one or two new canvases but a whole corpus of recent work.

After World War II, and before the exhibition industry had got fully under way, virtually the only way to keep in close touch with what was being done by Matisse, Picasso, Braque and Chagall was to grab the

relevant issue of *Verve*. What may look today like automatic choices had at that time a revelatory quality.

But *Verve* was not simply a magazine that put the best possible face on the senior masters of the School of Paris. It was powered in its earlier years by a wild range of editorial fancy that came as a continual surprise to most readers. There was no knowing what would come next — a 16th-century doll from the Himalayas, a bust of Louis XVI by Houdon, an essay on "Fire" by John Doe Passos, an essay on the sculptor Henri Laurens by his colleague Alberto Giacometti, a detail from Giotto's "St. Francis Receiving the Stigmata" in gold and color photograph, a daguerrotype of Edgar Allan Poe by the American photographer Matthew Brady, an illustrated account by Fernand Léger of the Paris Exposition of 1937, a still life by the 17th-century Spanish painter Sánchez Cotán or an early extract from André Malraux's "Psychology of Art."

James Joyce and Ernest Hemingway were early contributors, and the still young Jean-Paul Sartre made his debut as a writer on food (Neapolitan cuisine, to be precise). Matisse and Bonnard spoke off the cuff to *Verve* about whatever was on their minds; John Rewald allowed *Verve* to publish some letters from the young Cézanne to Emile Zola. Meyer Schapiro introduced Chagall's illustrations to the Bible, and in the 1950s the English novelist and reporter Rebecca West was invited — not with the happiest of results — to write on both Braque and Picasso.

Among the traits that marked *Verve* in its



Matisse's cover for the November 1945 issue of Verve.

Continued on page 8

Madame Sousatzka Strikes a Chord

by Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK — Films about musicians? Plenty, ever since Harry Baur played Beethoven in the 1930s. Through films have paraded Chopin, Liszt, Schumann, Clara Schumann, Brahms, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Debussy, Wagner, Mahler, you name it. Most of those films has one thing in common. They were awful.

In commercial films, classical music generally has brought out the cheapest, most idiotic kind of sentimentality. People, very much including the actors, try to impersonate genius without having the remotest idea of what goes into musical creation, much less about playing the piano. The gyrations they go through! Those eyes uplifted to heaven! Those soulful glances!

Films about piano teachers? Now the list becomes restrictive. There was a piano teacher in "The Seventh Veil," starring James Mason and Ann Todd. In "Internecio" Leslie Howard was Ingrid Bergman's violin teacher. Many years later, Bergman, in the role of a famous concert pianist, taught her daughter in "Autumn Sonata." A teacher played a part in the more recent "The Competition." A charming, sensitive British film some 25 years ago (alas, I have forgotten the name) featured a piano prodigy and his teacher. There probably are some more that refuse to ring a bell here.

Now comes "Madame Sousatzka," featuring Shirley MacLaine and the film debut of a talented British-born Indian teenager named Navin Chowdhry. The film critics will be discussing "Madame Sousatzka" in cinematic terms. Speaking musically, though, this is an honest attempt to bring into perspective the travails of a prodigy, his growing up, his relationship with his teacher and, as he develops, with the music industry.

Piano teachers go about it in various ways. Some are tyrants. Adolph Henselt, considered in the 1850s to be a peer of Liszt as a pianist, ended up as a teacher in Leningrad. His idea of teaching was to go around swatting flies and yelling "Falsch! Falsch!" ("Wrong! Wrong!") whenever his pupils hit a wrong note. He made them so nervous they hit many wrong notes, which delighted him. There was a saying in the profession: "Henselt kills."

Liszt's great pupil, Karl Tausig, was also tyrannical, with never a good word to say. His way of teaching was to sit down and say, "Play it like this." Since he was conceivably the most perfect technician who ever lived, nobody could play it like this. In Amy Fay's unforgettable words — she was an American girl who studied with him in the late 1860s — "it was like trying to copy a streak of lightning at the end of a wetted match."

Some teachers are inspirational. Some are pedants. Some skim over their pupils' work. "Very good. Very good. Bring me the Cho-

pin B minor Scherzo next week." That is their only comment. Some insist on scale work, some abhor it. Some keep a distance from their pupils, others enter into every aspect of their lives.

When Madame Sousatzka says that "I just don't teach piano. I teach how to live," she is following good Russian tradition. In the great piano classes of Nicolai Zverev in Moscow in the 1880s — he had at one time in the same class Josef Lhevinne, Sergi Rachmaninoff and Alexander Scriabin — the boys lived in his house. They got up at daylight. They had to practice incessantly. They were taken to the museums and the theater. They had to read the Russian classics. They moved in the best society, and Zverev took careful note of their dress and manners.

Whether or not the producers of "Madame Sousatzka" realize it, the piano teacher in the film is modeled after Isabella Vengerova (1877-1956). She was the empress of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, and through her hands passed such figures as Samuel Barber, Lukas Foss, Leonard Bernstein and Gary Graffman. She was demanding and despotic. Things had to be done exactly her way. When she went into a tantrum, she could make her pupils feel like crawling caterpillars. But she gave them technique and musicianship, and she lived by a set of vanished ideals in which music and only music was the focus of her and her pupils' lives.

Quite different was the teaching of Rosina Lhevinne at the Juilliard. She was the teacher of Van Cliburn, John Browning and James Levine, among many important pianists. She was gentler, more relaxed, completely inspirational. Where Vengerova demanded perfection, Rosina centered on the expressive elements of the music: "Dolnik. No, no, no. You must make like a cello."

She was intensely interested in all aspects of her pupils' lives, tried to arrange marriages, advised the girls on their dress. Those were old eyes of her (she was 96 when she died in 1976) had seen everything, heard everything. One thing she gave nearly all of her pupils — a rich, gorgeous sound. Van Cliburn had it more than any of her pupils.

Thus Madame Sousatzka has some precedent in her professional and emotional attempt to take over every aspect of her gifted pupil's life. And she works the way a dedicated teacher works. She has a "system," and anatomical charts are spread all over her studio. She is an advocate of relaxed muscles, and she spends a lot of time trying to correct the physical tensions in the boy's playing. (She never really succeeds, by the way. Even at the end, his shoulders are hunched too high.)

Some things are skimmed over. Her teaching never discusses the architecture of the music. She lets the boy get away with some questionable interpretive details: his playing lacks dynamic thrust. But this is a film, not a documentary, and several stories are going on at once: the way hungry developers take over old houses; the struggle between the



Navin Chowdhry and Shirley MacLaine at the keyboard in "Madame Sousatzka."

teacher and the boy's mother; his crush on a woman (Twiggy) a few years his senior; the way music management rushes to seize and exploit a talent before it is ready.

There is a good deal of music in "Madame Sousatzka." None of it is played all the way through, but we hear excerpts of the normal repertoire a student must work on. There is some live music, too, when part of Beethoven's "Appassionata" is played by Barry Douglas at Wigmore Hall in London. Douglas, an Irish pianist, was gold medalist in the last Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow.

Several experts collaborated on the pianistic side of the film, and that element has been well handled. Synchronization, the bane of so many films about performing musicians, is generally well done. Young Chowdhry does not himself play the piano. The pieces that emerge from his fingers are played by the British pianist Yonty Solomon, and when hands alone are shown at the keyboard, they are Solomon's. When Chowdhry himself plays, there are a few obvious finger fakings, in that what his fingers are doing do not exactly coincide with the music.

But one would have to be an expert to notice it. Chowdhry worked closely with

Solomon, who made the young actor get the music — its melodies and rhythms — into his ears and then showed him the basic fingerings. They practiced on a table before going to the keyboard. It is a tribute to Chowdhry's talent that on the whole he manages to be convincing.

We have thus come a long way from those old films about musicians. When Katharine Hepburn impersonated Clara Schumann, she played the piano with her shoulders revolving like a fullback's going through a crowded field. Nonmusicians always seem to think that playing the piano involves motion of the entire body, but good piano playing requires an almost motionless torso, with hands close to the keys. The higher the hands go, the more likely they are to hit a wrong note. Great technicians of the past, such as Josef Hofmann, Rachmaninoff and Lhevinne, were immobile at the keyboard. Only their hands were in motion.

One nice, accurate touch in "Madame Sousatzka" involves the Schumann Piano Concerto. The boy, who needs money (his mother has lost her job), has broken away from his teacher because she refuses to let him play in public until she thinks he is ready. He signs with a concert manager, who think they have a big thing with the prodigy, and he makes his debut with the Schumann, which he learns by himself.

At the concert Manek Sen, played by Chowdhry, goes great guns until he has a memory lapse in the last movement. He pills himself together but thinks the world has come to an end. The Schumann was a perfect choice for this mishap. Its syncretized first movement has thrown some very experienced artists, especially if the conductor has a sloppy beat. (In the film, the London Symphony conducted by William Boughton provides a well-adjusted accompaniment.)

The one major musical reservation about the film that a stickler could have is that the prodigy is perhaps not that good. The music that one hears him play is acceptably and accurately delivered, but not very imaginative in conception. Well, one might say, the boy is only 16. But the real prodigies make their presence known when they are 12 or less, and the entire music world knows that somebody special has come along.

Supertalents have something that is missing from your everyday talents, and they are the ones who will have the major careers. Manek Sen, in this film, is never going to make it big, not with the conventional, rather uninteresting way he plays. But that does not detract from an honest and generally accurate effort to chronicle the life and development of a talented young pianist.

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Language

Continued from page 7

public announcements. The English, after all, invented the language.

While Americans on the Continent will notice the Briticisms in announcements and instructions aimed at English-speaking travelers in general, they will also find words and phrases from their own idiom if they peruse the press, watch television programs of their host countries or glance at street signs and publicity posters. Jazz, rock, Hollywood, syndicated comics, the space age, electronics, television serials, aviation, the computer industry, Wall Street and the fast-food subculture — they have all infiltrated European languages with their jargon.

Some purists, especially in France, are fighting back against Americanisms. In Paris they speak of *le logiciel* when they mean what in Frankfurt is known as *die Software* and in Milan as *il software*. However, the campaign against *franglais* — that perceived bastardization of the noble French language by English-American barbarians — is not as timely successful. The French informational media always refer to themselves as *les médias*, and discuss the latest *his-parade* or *le his* prospects for *le weekend*.

SOME ingenuity is required to recognize English expressions in outlandish forms or disguises. When a visitor to Venice is told by a local friend, "Andiamo al night per un po' di relax," the meaning is "Let's go to the nightclub for some relaxation." The expatriate in Paris who is scanning the classified ads for an apartment will understand that the recurrent word *standing* in the advertisements indicates some place, possibly near the Place de l'Etoile, with an imposing doorway and staircase and with high-ceilinged rooms. *Push* or (in German-speaking countries) *Pull* is a pullover, and *trench* a trench coat. When you hear Italians say *club*, assume they are referring to some club.

Some chunks of English come so heavily masqueraded that a sharp eye or fine ear is needed to recognize them. In a novel by a contemporary West German author, "Der Sturm" by Martin Walser, one person reassures another, "ich manisch Ihnen das." *Manisch?* Translation: "I'll manage this for you." The word *suspense*, often used by television announcers and commentators, is usually said with the stress on the first syllable, the second syllable being pronounced in the French way, as in *je pense*.

An Italian restaurateur in New York wrote in a recent contribution to *Corriere della Sera* of Milan about the miseries of *jetlag*, explaining that the fatigue after air travel across several time zones was so called because it affected, above all, the legs.

Even more innovative are the current combinations of English with elements from some other foreign language. A street booth of the municipal transit system in German-speaking Zurich carries the sign *Ticketster*. It sounds like a blend of ticket office and *tattoria*, but you cannot order a bottle of wine while asking about the fare. *Jeanserie*, along blue jeans and other informal clothing, are proliferating. The strait-laced *Neues Zürcher Zeitung* has voiced its disapproval, what it called the newfangled *Angloto-bernsunderia*.

Paul Hofmann, is the author of "The Visions," wrote this for The New York Times.

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Recalling Verve

Continued from page 7

beginning as a child of the late 1930s were an interest in French 18th-century visionary architecture, a delight in Oriental myth and legend and a taste for Indian miniatures (no matter how rough). It was on to the "Mahabharata" many years before Peter Brook produced his monumental staging of it. It was on to cartoons and calligraphers that dated from not long after the Middle Ages, and it was on to the memorable photographs of British housemaids that Bill Brandt took in London around the time of the coronation of King George VI. Altogether, it was an astonishing mixture, the like of which no one had ever seen.

Fundamentally it was a hedonistic publication. Marvels, not monsters, were its first field of interest. But the late 1930s had more than their fair share of monsters in life, and the very first number of *Verve* had an illustrated feature called "In the Blood of the Martyrs" that reminded the reader, however obliquely, that in more than one European country martyrs were shedding their blood at that very moment.

When the worst scenario turned out to be true, and the German armies overrun France in 1940, *Verve* did not refer to it directly. The cover of the issue dated "Summer 1940" was once again by Henri

Matisse, and once again Matisse made color and form dance for him as they danced for no one else. (Twenty-six print runs were needed to get the colors right, by the way.) But what distinguished that cover was the sumptuous funerary black of the ground on which those colored shapes danced. Unique in Matisse's output was the predominance of that grief-laden and premonitory black.

A one-man publication in its every detail, *Verve* owed everything to its publisher and editor, E. Tériade. Once again, Tériade was not a star editor in our contemporary mold. But even in a Paris that prized individuality and knew how to cherish it, Tériade stood out. Greek by birth, and the grandson of a cosmopolitan, many-tongued circle in Mytilene, Tériade was born Estrabios Eleftheriades in 1897. From that thicket of consonants, and from his native city, he escaped as soon as he could and arrived in Paris in 1915 as E. Tériade. It was not until he was 40 that he got to be his own master, in professional terms. But he could hardly have founded *Verve* with better credentials — assistant to his fellow-countryman Christian Zervos on "Cahiers d'Art" (1926-31), art critic for the newspaper *L'Intransigeant* (1928-33), artistic director of *Minotaure* (1933-36) and

co-founder (1935-36) of a short-lived periodical called *La Revue Noire*, whose function was to provoke, to annoy and to ridicule the stuffed shirt in his every form.

Never a natural subordinate, Tériade tailored *Verve* to suit his own image, which was that of a portly, benign, amused and amusing man who had been in and out of the Parisian art world for many years and is not known to have made an enemy. Unlike some of his former associates (on *Minotaure*, especially), he never showed his sharp teeth (and was widely believed not to have any). What he wanted was for the artists he liked best to realize themselves completely in *Verve*. He also wanted *Verve* to be as rewarding to read as to look at.

In later life he appeared to have no regrets and never to have suffered disappointment (not least, in his conspicuously happy private life). He never boasted. If asked about this or that among his many achievements, he would feign to remember nothing. "You know so much more about all that than I do," he would say, while sitting the long afternoon through in a luxurious garden that overlooked the sea at Saint-Jean-Cap Ferrat.

To condense Tériade's activity on "*Verve*" into a single volume is not easy. His sense of rhythm, as an editor, was both perfect and personal. "Highlights from *Verve*" may sound very well, and in many ways it looks rather good, but in reality it falsifies the character of the magazine. *Verve* was not a picture book, and it was conceived as a work of art in its own right, not as a treasure house of reproductions. Many of the texts that appeared in the magazine are merely "excerpted" in the book. Here and there a wonderful phrase comes to the surface, as when the poet Pierre

An 18th century lithograph, "Death of Bali," used in *Verve* to illustrate an essay on idolatry by Henri Michaux.

everly says of Matisse that "the last syllable of his name hisses gently, like a soaring rocket, the fish of light above the soil in a dazzling flower bed." The Belgian poet and painter Henri Michaux has some apt and memorable things to say about the "inconceivable delirium" that affects every obdurate visitor to India.

But the book as a whole has a jerk, restless, unanchored structure that is the very reverse of what we find in *Verve* the magazine. The reproductions of Matisse's late cut-paper works have a high shine that is *totally false* to the matte character of the originals. To call *Verve* the "timate review" could be said to be an exaggeration, given that so many of the big-name writers were running on empty when they sat in the contributions.

But what images, all the same!

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Herald Tribune

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Samsung Electronics logo and slogan: "look no further than Samsung"

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1988

Page 11

WALL STREET WATCH

Slow But Sure Delta Style Finds Favor With Analysts

By AGIS SALPUKAS
NEW YORK — Many companies contend that they must continually report strong quarterly and annual earnings to please investors and analysts, but Wall Street has been willing to tolerate exceptions when it is convinced that a payoff will be even greater later on.

Delta Air Lines is one such exception, analysts say. Thus, even when the airline's earnings faltered in 1986 and Delta seemed slow to respond to some of its competitive challenges, most analysts emphasized Delta's promising future.

Analysts who follow Delta consider respect for tradition the bedrock of its management philosophy. The airline still holds its annual stockholders' meeting in Monroe, Louisiana, where it began in 1924 as a crop-dusting business.

Delta's stock, which hit a low of about \$30 a share in December 1987, closed Wednesday at \$49.75, down 62.5 cents, in trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Delta's stock has risen since then, and analysts say it is now being valued at a price that is more in line with other airlines.

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U.S. Bank Sale Move Heralded

Continental Splits Its Stock 1-for-4

CHICAGO — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. is likely to put up for public sale its 68 percent stake in Continental Illinois Corp., the chairman of the bank, Thomas Theobald, said Thursday, after the company announced a one-for-four reverse stock split.

He added that he had no hint that any private buyer is negotiating for the stake.

"I could be wrong," said Mr. Theobald, but so far this would be the biggest double cross since Hitler invaded Russia.

He gave no date for when he expected the insurance corporation to sell. But he said the reverse stock split and dividend increase, announced earlier Thursday by Continental, was designed to attract institutional buyers.

There has been speculation recently that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. was seeking to sell its Continental stake to a single buyer at an above-market price.

First Chicago Corp., a long-time rival of Continental, was said in August to be studying a possible purchase. It was suggested that the Pritzker family, prominent Chicago-based investors, might also be involved in a purchase.

Mr. Theobald's comments, and analysts' views of the stock-split announcement, appeared to undermine this idea.

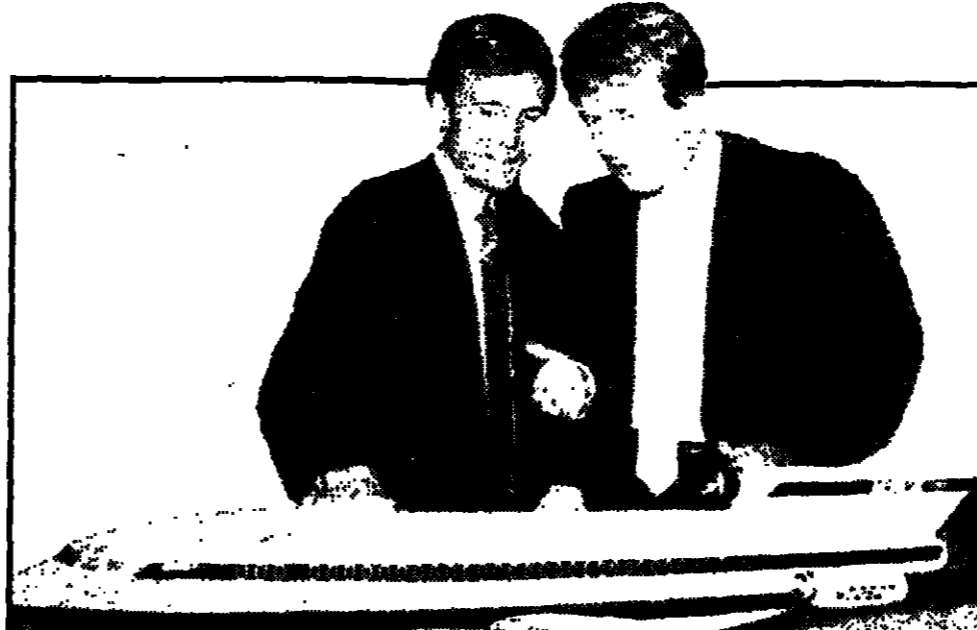
"Only 20 percent of the float is owned by institutions," Mr. Theobald said at a news conference, "which is one of the reasons why I thought it would be appropriate to have a reverse split."

Higher-priced shares are more attractive to institutional investors. The split would bring Continental's price to about \$20 a share. The stock closed Thursday at \$3.25, up 25 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange.

The chairman said that no corporate investor had approached the \$33 billion bank holding company about buying the majority stake.

Effective with the split, Continental will have 1.3 billion shares.

See BANK, Page 17



Donald Trump, right, spoke with Frank Lorenzo, the chairman of Texas Air Corp., at a press conference announcing Trump's purchase of the Eastern shuttle from Texas Air for \$365 million.

Fly Trump to Trump From Trump Shuttle Could Link Investor's Casinos to East Coast Cities

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the 1990s of Donald J. Trump's dreams, a gambler will fly to Atlantic City on a Trump plane, place his wagers at a Trump casino, and then move on to New York, also on a Trump aircraft, where he will stay in a Trump hotel and shop at Trump Tower.

That vision came a step closer to reality this week when the New York real-estate developer agreed to buy the Eastern Airlines shuttle for \$365 million, a price about 12 times the operation's estimated annual pretax profits.

But the value of the Eastern Airlines shuttle, to be renamed the Trump Shuttle, stems not from the possibility of its extension to Atlantic City, but rather from its standing as one of the nation's most profitable airline operations.

"The principal motivation behind this transaction is the significant return on investment that is likely to result," said Timothy Peete, an airline analyst at Bear, Stearns & Co. and an adviser to Mr. Trump in the transaction.

He did not buy this thing to put Atlantic City on the airline map.

The shuttle service currently provides hourly service between New York and Boston and between New York and Washington.

Philip J. Baker, president of Eastern Airlines, said the shuttle would have pretax profit of between \$30 million and \$35 million this year, on revenue of \$180 million to \$190 million.

Eastern has never provided exact figures on shuttle results, but Mr. Peete said the price Mr. Trump will pay was less than 7.7 times annual cash flow, which he said was the average price in recent airline mergers.

"This is the most profitable airline operation in the United States," Mr. Peete said.

See TRUMP, Page 13

OPEC Must Set A Firm Ceiling, Subroto Says

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries must agree to a firm production ceiling and non-OPEC producers must enforce output restraint if the price of crude is to recover from its current two-year lows, the secretary-general of the cartel, Subroto, said Thursday.

Mr. Subroto, who assumed office in July, said in a brief interview that "the urgent thing to do is stop the price decline and we can do that by focusing on a production level."

That remark appeared to dovetail with comments by the OPEC president, Rihwanu Lukman, who was quoted by the Dubai newspaper, Al-Bayan, on Thursday as saying, "OPEC's official price level is not that important any more."

What matters, he stressed, "is the right production level of OPEC as a whole."

Analysts in London said that the two OPEC officials are trying to instill a new realism in the organization's thinking at a time when massive oversupply by its members makes a shambles of the notion of a fixed price for crude and threatens to unravel the entire cartel.

"They're saying that it's pointless to talk about prices in the abstract — about setting a hypothetical reference price," said Humphrey Harrison, director of energy research at Kitecat & Aitken & Co., a London brokerage.

"If OPEC is serious about arresting the price decline, they're going to have to start cutting production, but no one is prepared to talk about cutting back among the members," said Mr. Harrison.

OPEC's official production ceiling is 15.06 million barrels a day, but actual output is put at around 20 million barrels a day and far exceeds demand. The glut has pushed market prices of crude some \$6 to \$7 a barrel lower than OPEC's reference price of \$18 a barrel, and has left millions of tons of extracted oil unsold in stocks.

"Twenty million barrels a day of OPEC production is an unnatural situation," Mr. Subroto said Thursday at an industry conference in London sponsored by the International

Oil Daily.

"Clearly, the present level of oil prices is unacceptable to both OPEC and other producers, and OPEC is, therefore, determined to restore prices, as soon as possible, to the reference level of \$18 a barrel," he said in a speech to the conference.

Mr. Subroto said that OPEC would maintain a pricing policy. "The question is: what pricing policy? Is it a market related policy, is it a reference price policy or something in between?" he asked.

He said this issue would figure prominently in debate about OPEC long-term strategy at a meeting in Madrid on Oct. 20 that will bring together ministers from eight leading members of the cartel. The next plenary meeting of OPEC ministers is scheduled for Nov. 21.

Mr. Subroto did not say in his speech how OPEC could restore prices and how it would resolve such seemingly intractable disputes within the fractious organization as Iraq's demands for production parity with its archrival, Iran.

Iraq, which is believed to be pumping 2.6 million barrels a day, has rejected the OPEC quota system since December 1986. That has eroded OPEC's credibility as a price setter, analysts say.

And, some argue, OPEC will need to raise its overall quota to allow for Iraqi participation at equal levels with Iran — at around 2.6 million or 2.7 million barrels a day — if price stability is to be restored. Whether the cartel can agree to that is highly uncertain, they say.

Rather than draw attention to such conflicts within OPEC, Mr. Subroto focused his remarks to the conference on the need for support from major non-OPEC producers, such as Mexico, Norway, the Soviet Union, Britain and China.

"We are under no illusions that OPEC can effectively cope with the current situation without the solid support of other producers," he said.

He added that "unless something is done," there is "almost no chance of a recovery in oil prices."

See OPEC, Page 17

Extending His Reach

Donald Trump's major holdings:

- Grand Hyatt Hotel: a 1,400-room, 34-story hotel with penthouse in New York City; shares equal ownership with Hyatt Corp.
Trump Tower: a 68-story retail and commercial building in New York City.
Trump Plaza: a 40-story, 175-unit cooperative apartment building in New York City.
Trump Plaza Hotel and Casino: a 25-story, 600-room hotel and 60,000-square-foot (5.575-square-meter) casino in Atlantic City.
Trump Castle Hotel and Casino: a 25-story, 600-room hotel and 60,000-square-foot casino in Atlantic City.
Trump Parc: a 58-story, 350-unit condominium in New York City.
St. Moritz Hotel: a 33-story, 775-room hotel in New York City.
Plaza Hotel: an 18-story, 1,000-room hotel in New York City.
Trump Plaza of the Palm Beach: twin, 40-story, 220-unit residential towers.
Resorts International: a 12 percent equity stake and 88.1 percent voting control in the company that owns the 120,000-square-foot Taj Mahal Casino in Atlantic City, which is under construction, and three hotels with 1,400 rooms on Paradise Island in the Bahamas.
Alexander's Department Stores: 27.2 percent stake.
West Side Yard: 76 acres (31 hectares) of undeveloped land between 59th and 72d Streets in Manhattan.

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"This is the most profitable airline operation in the United States," Mr. Peete said.

See TRUMP, Page 13

U.S. Investigators Say BCCI Walked Into Trap

Bank Links With Noriega Disclosed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIAMI — U.S. officials, elaborating on the indictment of the Luxembourg-based international banking group, BCCI Holdings, on charges of laundering drug money, said the bank walked into a laming trap without even being invited.

Separately, Senate testimony released in Washington on Wednesday indicated that an executive of Bank of Credit & Commerce International, arrested over the weekend following an international sting operation, admitted he was a personal financial manager for the Panamanian military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Amjad Awan, a Miami-based officer of the bank, supervised a \$20 million secret account that funded payoffs to Panamanian politicians and paid travel and credit card expenses of General Noriega and his family, according to his testimony.

In Miami, Boomi Tischler, special agent in charge of the northern Florida division of U.S. Customs, said Wednesday that the agency was conducting a relatively simple operation: agents, posing as experts on money laundering, were given money by drug dealers.

The agents deposited it into accounts at a number of banks and wired it to Panama. The money was then withdrawn by checks from the Panama account and delivered to Colombia.

"But then they got wind of it and came to us," Ms. Tischler said of executives of Bank of Credit & Commerce International SA, Bank of Credit & Commerce International Ltd. and their holding company, BCCI Holdings, all of which were indicted by a U.S. grand jury.

The comments by Ms. Tischler and other federal officials, in interviews, came a day after the government announced the indictment of BCCI and 85 people in seven U.S. cities after a two-year undercover operation in which, the officials said, BCCI laundered \$14 million.

The laundering process, the indictments said, reached from the United States to Europe to the Medellín drug cartel in Colombia.

BCCI has made a series of brief comments on the indictments, denying any knowledge of laundering or drug connections.

Among the elaborate plans created by BCCI after the bank approached undercover agents, federal officials said, was one involving certificates of deposit and bogus loans.

Drug dealers in U.S. cities would contact the undercover agents who were posing as experts on money laundering and ask them to pick up the proceeds of drug deals — perhaps \$1 million or more at a time, officials said.

The agents would then pick up the money and deliver it to Colombia.

See BCCI, Page 13

Currency Rates

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Interest Rates

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Debt-Laden Tokyo Firm Files for Bankruptcy

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A real estate company noted for massive stock speculation filed for bankruptcy Thursday, citing debts of 156 billion yen (\$1.19 billion), a court official said.

In Japan's third-largest bankruptcy filing ever, Nippon Tochi asked the Osaka District Court for protection from 256 creditors, said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The case has raised concern that problems could emerge at other companies, following the reversal of recent sharp gains in stock and real estate prices. Anticipation of such problems could erode stock market sentiment, some analysts said.

Analysts said Nippon Tochi began buying large chunks of Konica Co. stock last year and had acquired more than 20 percent of the photo equipment and film manufacturing firm before the stock began declining recently.

The Osaka court will review the company's financial situation and attempt to help it pay off as much of its debt as possible. Analysts said real estate firms have faced problems in recent months because government restrictions last year drove down land prices and made it hard for companies to repay bank loans.

"Speculators could borrow money from banks and financial institutions almost endlessly when the land price was still rising," said one analyst. "But many of them are suffering badly now that their credit was decreasing and they are faced with a huge repayments with no extra money to invest."

A private securities analyst, Kazuo Kitada, said, "It is becoming increasingly difficult for land speculators to get money to invest in the stock market because of tighter control on land speculation and tighter securities laws."

Gold

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other financial data.

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other financial data.

Advertisement for TDB American Express Bank, featuring the slogan "TWO STRENGTHS, LINKED." and details about the bank's services and assets.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bayer Buys U.S. Unit of Cooper Cos.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PALO ALTO, California — Bayer AG, the West German pharmaceuticals giant, has agreed to buy the U.S. unit of Cooper Cos. for \$2.1 billion.

Queens Moat Buying 7 More German Hotels

LONDON — Queens Moat Houses PLC said it agreed to buy seven West German hotels from Bass PLC for £96 million.

EC Cites Coke Distributor For Rebate Program in Italy

BRUSSELS — The European Community, acting on a complaint by an Italian beverage company, found Thursday that some discounts offered by Coca-Cola Co.'s Italian distributor violated trading rules by discouraging competition.

Merrill Lynch's Profit Drops

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co. said Thursday that its third-quarter net income had fallen 65.4 percent from the year-earlier period, when earnings were inflated by a one-time gain.

Cap Gemini Profit Gains

PARIS — Cap Gemini Societe, a French computer services company, said Thursday its pretax operating profit more than doubled in the first half of the year, largely because of acquisitions.

BCCI: Bank Walked Into a Trap, U.S. Officials Say

(Continued from first finance page)
The cash and deposit in a local bank, not a BCCI bank, in any one of the cities, Federal law requires that cash deposits of \$10,000 or more be reported to the government.

bank. That difference, the agents said, is one way the bank profited from the laundering.

Meanwhile, Mr. Awan, the bank officer, said of General Noriega, "I made an effort to cultivate him."

The financial house earned \$195.1 million in the third quarter of 1987, including a \$100.3 million after-tax gain on the sale of an option to acquire part of the World Financial Center in New York.

TRUMP: His Shuttle Service May Fly to Atlantic City

(Continued from first finance page)
States," Mr. Petree said. "When the fares were at \$69, the shuttle has operating margins of 20 percent."



The interior of Trump Tower, a 68-story retail and commercial building in New York City that is owned by Donald Trump.

business. I don't want to own an airline."
Only a handful of scheduled flights now serve Atlantic City, and the current project to expand airport waiting rooms and improve baggage handling does not include much capacity expansion.

The announcement of Mr. Trump's acquisition of the shuttle came at a crowded news conference in the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza Hotel, which Mr. Trump bought earlier this year, and just a block away from Trump Tower, his building that encompasses a shopping center, office building and condominiums.

One of his lawyers, Gerald Schragar, a partner in Dreyer & Traub, said later that no specific financing plans were needed.

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The Inflight Newspaper is available on Lufthansa flights.

As part of its inflight service, Lufthansa distributes the International Herald Tribune to its passengers on most flights.



INTERIM REPORT 1/1 - 31/8 1988

ORDERS RECEIVED AND INVOICING

Group orders received during the first eight months of 1988 amounted to MSEK 9,291, an increase of 21 percent compared with the preceding year.

OPERATING INCOME

Group income after financial income and expenses totaled MSEK 825, up 27 percent from last year. Operating income after depreciation amounted to MSEK 505, a 44-percent improvement compared with the same period in the preceding year.

CHANGES IN GROUP STRUCTURE

Separation and Marine & Power have been merged into one business area and renamed Separation. The motive behind this change is the active and growing synergy between the two business areas, primarily with regard to product development and production.

OPERATING AREA TRENDS

All business areas, apart from Biotechnology, had a high volume of order bookings during the first eight months of this year.

Table with 4 columns: Income 8 months, Income 12 months, Full year 1987, Full year 1988. Rows include Invoiced sales, Costs of goods sold, Planned depreciation, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Orders received 1988, Invoiced sales 1988, Income after depreciation 1988, Return on capital employed. Rows include AGRI, Food Engineering, Flow Equipment, FOOD, etc.

and rationalization programs. The Separation, Thermal, and Dosing & Analyzing Technology Business Areas reported the most positive sales growth.

the period, total liquid funds exceeded the Group's total external borrowing by MSEK 1,055.

INVESTMENTS
During the first eight months of 1988 MSEK 195 (240) was invested in plant and machinery.

PERSONNEL
The number of employees at the end of the eight-month period amounted to 17,025 compared with 16,051 on January 1. This increase is derived from the company in India, which was consolidated in the Group on January 1, 1988.

FORECAST
Our previous forecast of a significant increase in income still applies.

Stockholm, October 1988
Harry Faulkner

SARAKREK HOLDING N.V.
17th Annual Meeting, 10th Dividend, The Netherlands, P.O. Box 7264, 1000 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

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* 1 included



Handwritten signature or initials: JPK 10/15/88

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Official Inquiry Opens on Klöckner

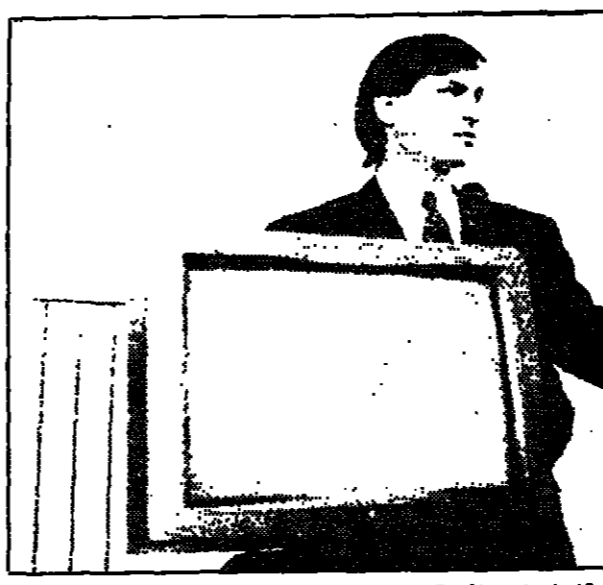
Trading Losses Likely to Raise Calls for Tighter Regulation

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — West German authorities said Thursday they were opening an official investigation into the big oil trading losses revealed by Klöckner & Co. on Wednesday.

Industry Asks What Is Next Computer Gets Mixed Reviews

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Steven P. Jobs drew a standing ovation for the dramatic unveiling of his new computer this week, but industry experts expressed mixed views about the machine.



Jobs, dressed in his signature look, presented the new Macintosh computer to a group of industry experts and the public.

Those who have been waiting for the introduction of the machine since Steven P. Jobs began the project in 1985 expressed some disappointment with the result.

Those who have been waiting since Mr. Jobs began the project in 1985 expressed some disappointment with the result. The machine, which already has taken a year longer to bring to market than expected, is not ready for final production.

November to universities and software developers, widespread shipments will not begin until the second quarter of 1989. William H. Gates, chairman of the Microsoft Corp., a major supplier of software, decided the machine, saying it had nothing innovative and was just "another microprocessor in a box."

Packaging Helped Tenneco Wrap Up Successful Auction

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service
DALLAS — A throng of eager, well-heeled bidders can make an auction sizzle in the oil patch as well as at a fancy art gallery, as Tenneco Inc. illustrated this week in collecting winning bids worth \$7.3 billion for its oil and gas properties.

Because portions of the Tenneco properties offered them a rare chance to expand in areas where they already were active, "there were players who had to be strong bidders," said an individual familiar with the auction.

Similarly, only a few industry giants, like Exxon Corp. and the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, could afford to bid for all the assets in the Tenneco Oil Co. With that in mind, Tenneco, which is based in Houston, carved its properties into 10 packages, each designed to lure companies with complementary assets.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Oct 13, 1988

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, asset value, and other financial metrics. Includes funds like AL-AL GROUP, WINCHESTER CAPITAL, and SWEDISH SELECT FUND.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Table of real estate listings categorized by region: PARIS AREA FURNISHED, SWITZERLAND, U.S.A., and REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE.

ESORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE
Head office in New York
330 W 54th St NYC 10019
Tel: 212-765-7896

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)
ESORTS & GUIDES
MAYFAIR CLUB
ESORT SERVICE from 5pm
KOTTERDAEM (0) 10-435-1155

ESORTS & GUIDES

MAYFAIR CLUB
ESORT SERVICE from 5pm
KOTTERDAEM (0) 10-435-1155
CAPRICE-NYC
ESORT SERVICE IN NEW YORK
Tel: 212-737-3291

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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Change	Open	Close
124	120	ABM		11	124	120	+	121	121
124	120	ABM G		11	124	120	+	121	121
124	120	ABM G		11	124	120	+	121	121
124	120	ABM G		11	124	120	+	121	121
124	120	ABM G		11	124	120	+	121	121
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124	120	ABM G		11	124	120	+	121	121
124	120	ABM G		11	124	120	+	121	121
124	120	ABM G		11	124	120	+	121	121

CURRENCY MARK
TRADE: U.S. Im

Trade S

OTC

There's never been a guide to Asia like this.

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McCabe has all the basic information without frills or irrelevancies, and he has it right. Japan Times

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- The best hotels (and Asia's are the world's greatest).
- The China market: What to look for in four key cities.
- Bali and other great spots for weekenders. Also sports, shopping, and medical aid information.

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14-10-88

Floating-Rate Notes

Oct. 13

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Albana Finance 2081	5.50	11-01	97.7	98.0
American Express 97	5.00	11-01	101.5	101.5
Ames-Security 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5
Ampl 70	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5
Bank of Montreal 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5
Bank of New York 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5
Bank of Paris 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5
Bank of Tokyo 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5
Bank of West 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5
Bank of Zurich 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5
Bank of London 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5

IFI

Instituto Finanziario Industriale

Corporate Offices: 25 Corso Venezia, Turin, Italy.
Capital Stock: L. 123,500,000,000 fully paid.
Turin, registry of the Companies no. 327, P.270/27.

RESOLUTIONS OF SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders held in Turin on September 27, 1988 approved the financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1988.

The shareholders resolved to distribute a dividend of Lire 250 for each preferred share and Lire 200 for each common share.

Dividend will be payable on October 18, 1988. Payment, net of withholding tax, will be made upon presentation of coupon no. 10 at the main offices and branches of paying agents listed hereunder.

The shareholders also resolved:

- To fix at eight the number of board members;
- To appoint as director of the company: Gianni Agnelli, Umberto Agnelli, Guido Carli, Michel David-Wel, Giancarlo Gabetti, Franco Grande Stevens, Giovanni Nosi, Pio Teodorani Fabbri;
- To confirm the appointment of the statutory committee presently in charge;
- To confirm the appointment of Alfur Andersen and Co. as independent auditors;
- To authorize, for the purposes of and in accordance with art. 2357 of the Italian civil code, the purchase, on one or more occasions and for a period of 18 months from the date of the present resolution, of up to a maximum of 2,000,000 ordinary and/or preferred shares of the company at a price ranging from a minimum per share of L. 1,000 (par value) to a maximum of L. 40,000, for this purpose using the pre-existing "reserve" for purchase of own shares" according to L. 69-903,043.147, with the balance of L. 10,096,956,851 to be taken from the "technical reserve"; in addition, to authorize for the purposes of art. 2357 in accordance with art. 2357 ter of the Italian civil code, the use of the own share already in treasury and/or purchased by selling it or by using it as payment for the acquisition of investments.

Paying agents:

- In the Netherlands: Amsterdamsche Rotterdamsche Bank N.V. in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank.
- In Switzerland: Credit Suisse and Société de Banque Suisse.
- In France: Lazard Frères et Cie.
- In Great Britain: Lazard Brothers & Co. and S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. in Italy: all the leading banks.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Albana Finance 2081	5.50	11-01	97.7	98.0
American Express 97	5.00	11-01	101.5	101.5
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Bank of Tokyo 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5
Bank of West 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5
Bank of Zurich 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5
Bank of London 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Albana Finance 2081	5.50	11-01	97.7	98.0
American Express 97	5.00	11-01	101.5	101.5
Ames-Security 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5
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Bank of Zurich 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5
Bank of London 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Albana Finance 2081	5.50	11-01	97.7	98.0
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Ames-Security 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5
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Bank of London 700	7.00	11-01	99.5	100.5

Pounds Sterling

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The Daily Source for International Investors.

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd.

CURRENCY MARKETS

TRADE: U.S. Imbalance Widens on Import Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

Texas, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, said the steep rise in the August deficit was another example of failed Republican economic policies. "While imports from America," he said, "George Bush and Dan Quayle sit back and let the damage accumulate, telling Americans, 'Don't worry. Be happy.'"

Many saw the wider deficit in August as an eerie reminder of what occurred one year ago, when the release of a worse-than-expected August trade deficit helped send global stock markets into a tailspin.

Analysts have said that the country has gotten about as much benefit as can be expected from higher exports, and a further narrowing in the overall deficit will not occur until imports begin to fall.

"If improvement in the trade deficit is stalling out it suggests the dollar must come down," said Jason Benderley, chief economist at Goldman Sachs & Co.

Jay Goldinger, chief economist for Capital Insight, an investment firm in Beverly Hills, California, said the widening of the August deficit was a slight detour in an overall trend of improvement, but

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Name, 1/2%, 1%, 1 1/2%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 100%

The higher export sales reflected an increase of \$800 million in sales of American autos and a smaller rise of \$200 million in the category that includes farm products.

The trade figures were adjusted for seasonal variations and imports included the costs of insurance and freight. When the costs of insurance and freight were taken out, the trade gap widened to \$10.6 billion from \$8 billion in July, the Commerce Department said.

Mr. Benderley said U.S. import prices have not yet risen enough to reduce imported goods' market share in the United States and U.S. exporters have lost the competitive advantage of a weaker dollar — which makes their goods cheaper in foreign currencies — since the dollar stopped declining.

In London trading earlier Thursday, the dollar finished at 128.95 pence, after closing at 128.95 pence and at 1,817.5 DM, down from 1,834.5 DM. It also ended at 1,539.5 Swiss francs, compared with 1,549.0, and at 6,205.0 French francs, down from 6,250.0 francs. The pound ended at \$1.7455, compared with \$1.7325 on Wednesday. (AP, Reuters, UPI)

Lawson Says Interest Rates Will Remain High in U.K.

BRIGHTON, England — Nigel Lawson, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, said Thursday that British interest rates would stay high as long as needed to cool the overheating economy, but he forecast a drop in the inflation rate next year.

"The battle against inflation is paramount, and this government will always take whatever action is necessary to beat inflation," Mr. Lawson told the annual conference of the ruling Conservative Party. "Let there be no doubt about that whatever."

"This means that interest rates will have to stay high for quite a while," he added. "But have their effect they will, and during the course of next year, we shall see inflation turn down again."

He was speaking a day before the release of figures expected to show that British inflation has reached an annual rate of about 6 percent. The inflation rate has almost doubled in the six months since Mr. Lawson slashed income taxes in his annual budget, matched by a series of jumps in interest rates to around 13 percent as he acted to slow a credit-fueled economic boom.

Mr. Lawson urged people to show responsibility by borrowing and spending less and saving more. He said the British government would launch a new bond next year to promote saving.

His speech was punctuated by applause several times, notably when he vowed that the tax cuts made in March would not be reversed and the government would stick to its aim of reducing basic income tax from its present level of 25 percent to 20 percent.

Shortly before he spoke, figures were released showing unemployment in Britain rose by 20,000 in September, a figure the government said was distorted by disruption of data because of a postal strike.

OPEC: Subroto Calls for Firm Oil Production Ceiling

(Continued from first finance page)

consensus that the price will continue to fall."

One industry observer rejected Mr. Subroto's attribution so much weight to the non-OPEC producers' output. "It's ironic. Now that OPEC has dug itself into a hole, it wants everybody else to bail them out," this analyst said, asking not to be named.

But Philip Verleger, a visiting fellow at the Washington-based Institute for International Economics, agreed with Mr. Subroto's emphasis on the non-OPEC responsibility for the current glut.

"OPEC has to cram production quotas down the throats of the non-OPEC producers," he said. "And

they can do that by taking the price of crude down to \$5 a barrel to elicit such cooperation."

Earlier this month, Mr. Subroto gave a clear warning to Saudi Arabia that if it were to continue pumping oil well above quota and were to move toward full capacity, prices could plunge to \$5 a barrel.

Mr. Subroto's warning elicited an angry, private response from the Saudis, industry sources said. Significantly, Mr. Subroto avoided naming individual violators of the OPEC quotas in his remarks to the conference.

The benchmark Middle Eastern crude grade, Dubai, recovered slightly Thursday in late trading to \$10.30 a barrel on the London mar-

ket, up from \$10.10 on Wednesday. The OPEC reference price for Dubai is \$17.42.

North Sea Brent Blend, the most widely traded grade, rose to \$12.60 a barrel from \$12.35. However, a business was subdued ahead of the meeting in Madrid, oil traders said.

The key U.S. grade, West Texas Intermediate, rose 20 cents to \$14.00 a barrel.

Crude prices had firmed late on Wednesday after market rumors that the U.S. Embassy in Saudi Arabia had been attacked. This was later denied.

On Thursday, prices edged back as U.S. traders took profits.

Japan's Trade Surplus Grew in September, Reversing Trend

(Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches)

TOKYO — Japan's merchandise trade surplus bulged in September to \$7.74 billion, the government said Thursday. It called the increase an aberration, but some private economists laid the growth to a fundamental stalling of Japan's drive to redress trade imbalances.

The Finance Ministry said the September surplus, on a customs-cleared basis and not adjusted for seasonal variations, had widened 4.3 percent from \$7.42 billion a year earlier.

That was sharply above economists' forecasts of around \$6.8 billion, and was largely due to a slowdown in imports.

It was just the second time in 15 months that the surplus had widened year-on-year. In August the surplus shrank about 4 percent to \$6.95 billion.

Imports on a cost, insurance, freight basis grew by 18.9 percent in September to \$15.38 billion against a brisk rise of between 20 and 30 percent during the first half of this year.

Exports, on the other hand, gained 13.6 percent to \$23.12 billion, maintaining their strength of recent months.

A government official said slower import activity came in reaction to heavy buying of crude oil prior to August, when a higher oil import tax went into effect, and from falling oil prices.

But a number of economists disagreed. "We think the adjustment process may have stalled," said Kenneth Courts, senior economist at

DB Capital Markets (Asia) Ltd. Mr. Courts noted that this year's decline in the value of the yen relative to the dollar was impeding further reduction in Japan's surplus.

"Bringing up the dollar was playing with fire, and we are seeing results of that," he said.

Japan has been trying, largely by encouraging domestic economic growth, to reduce the surpluses that have angered its trading partners, notably the United States.

Soichiro Enkyo, economist at Tokyo Bank Ltd., said the sluggish import growth in September was not so much from declines in oil buying and prices but from slower imports of other goods.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the trade surplus grew to \$6.08 billion in September from \$5.52 billion in August.

Despite the widening in the overall surplus, Japan's unadjusted trade surplus with the United States narrowed to \$4.65 billion, the ninth month of surpluses less than 4 percent from a year earlier as exports grew 6.7 percent to \$8.10 billion, and imports surged 26.3 percent to \$3.45 billion.

Japan's trade surplus with the European Community in September grew 6.3 percent from a year earlier to \$2.01 billion.

With Southeast Asia, Japan's trade surplus surged 66 percent to \$1.83 billion.

Over the first six months of this fiscal year, April to September, Japan's overall trade surplus was

\$37.68 billion, down from \$40.06 billion during the year-earlier period, the Finance Ministry said.

A Finance Ministry official, commenting on the Thursday figures, asserted that Japan's trade surplus will remain on a downward trend.

But Philip Pike, economist for UBS Phillips & Drew International Ltd., said the trend of shrinking surpluses seems to be starting to reverse.

He noted that after sharp drops in the surplus in the first two quarters of this year, the third quarter surplus grew.

"We've now got a clear indication that trade adjustment has stalled," he said. (Reuters, AFP, IHT)

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 a.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the NYSE, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

Table of OTC prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld, PE, Ratio, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close, Net

Table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld, PE, Ratio, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close, Net

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Handwritten text: JPK 10/15/88

BOOKS

HALF OF MAN IS WOMAN

By Zhang Xiangjun. Translated from the Chinese by Marsha Avery. 285 pages. \$17.95. W. W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Wendy Law-Yone

THIS beautifully autobiographical novel comes from the Chinese giant, where Zhang Xiangjun served 20 years of imprisonment and hard labor as a "rightist" political prisoner from the late 1950s to the late '70s.

Now rehabilitated and living in Ningxia, Zhang was a 21-year-old school teacher in this remote northwest province when he was first jailed in 1957, a casualty of Mao's Hundred Flowers campaign.

When "Half of Man Is Woman" was first published in China in 1985, it reportedly caused something of a stir because of its "unaccustomed frankness about sex."

Eight years pass before Zhang and Huang, still prisoners, meet again. By now, Zhang has been transferred from the rice fields to a state farm where he tends sheep and lives in "a village of outcasts dumped together in an uncaring landscape."

The story of the courtship, marriage and breakup of this "catastrophe couple" is a love story that embodies all the terror, deceit, humiliation, heartbreak and despair that become a way of life under a reign of repression.

As with much of the literature to emerge from countries where political theory is a matter of life and death, the characters in "Half of Man" have a knack for turning normal conversation into a sudden seminar on political and economic abstractions.

The central character, also named Zhang, has done time for the same "offense," over the same period, as the writer Zhang — although the book's focus is on the second half of this period, from 1966 to 1976, when the Cultural Revolution is in full rampage.

Wendy Law-Yone is the author of a novel, "The Coffin Tree." She wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

BOTH United States teams won their first and second round matches at the World Team Olympiad in Venice.

Indonesia and the absence of the best French and Pakistani players. The first round of the 10 days of qualifying play gave the Danes a good start against Italy.

The slam was not bid by the Italian North-South, and the Danes gained 11 imps on the way to scoring maximum points in the match.

South led the opening heart lead and led a trump to the queen in dummy. When this revealed the bad news, he was able to enter his hand with a diamond ruff to lead the club fight for a marked finesse against the ten.

Bridge diagram showing a hand layout with cards in North and South hands, and a bidding sequence: 1♠, 2♣, 3♦, 4♥, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse. Closing prices in local currencies, Oct. 13

Table of stock market data for Amsterdam, including columns for stock names, closing prices, and percentage changes.

Table of stock market data for Helsinki, including columns for stock names, closing prices, and percentage changes.

Table of stock market data for Frankfurt, including columns for stock names, closing prices, and percentage changes.

Table of stock market data for London, including columns for stock names, closing prices, and percentage changes.

Table of stock market data for Tokyo, including columns for stock names, closing prices, and percentage changes.

Table of stock market data for Sao Paulo, including columns for stock names, closing prices, and percentage changes.

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Table of stock market data for Stockholm, including columns for stock names, closing prices, and percentage changes.

Table of stock market data for Zurich, including columns for stock names, closing prices, and percentage changes.

Table of stock market data for Toronto, including columns for stock names, closing prices, and percentage changes.

Table of stock market data for Montreal, including columns for stock names, closing prices, and percentage changes.

Table of stock market data for Sydney, including columns for stock names, closing prices, and percentage changes.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

Weather forecast section with tables for Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Middle East, including high, low, and cloud cover percentages.

Dennis the Menace comic strip panel showing Dennis reading a book and his mother talking to him.

Jumble word game section with a grid of letters and a list of words to be found.

Down crossword puzzle clues and a solution to a previous puzzle.

Peanuts comic strip panel showing characters in a military setting.

Wizard of Id comic strip panel showing characters in a humorous situation.

Andy Capp comic strip panel showing characters in a humorous situation.

Doonesbury comic strip panel showing characters in a humorous situation.

Garfield comic strip panel showing Garfield and his owner.

Blondie comic strip panel showing characters in a humorous situation.

Beetle Bailey comic strip panel showing characters in a humorous situation.

Canadian newspaper advertisement for 'The Daily Source for International Investors'.

SPORTS

Canadian Cyclist: 'Accidents Happen'

Bauer Says He Didn't Cause Belgian Rider's Fall During World Title Race

By Samuel Abt

CHAVILLE, France — As politely as he could, Steve Bauer explained to the French journalist why he had been unable to visit Bauer at his home in Belgium.

"The police had orders not to allow anybody near me," said the Canadian cyclist rider. "I had to take precautions and the police were only doing their job."

Police protection for a professional bicyclist usually is limited to holding fans back at the end of the race. In Bauer's case, however, the Belgian police protected him around the clock not against his fans but against Claudio Cricquielon.

At the world-championship professional road race in Belgium at the end of August, a fall view of thousands massed in the town of Renaix and millions watching on international television, Bauer appeared to elbow Cricquielon and cause the Belgian to lose his balance and crash into crowd barriers during the final sprint for victory.

Preparing to start the Paris-Tours race Sunday in the suburb of Chaville, Bauer, 29, spoke strongly in his own defense and charged Cricquielon with responsibility for the crash.

"He was the one that ran into me first and because he ran into me, he lost his balance," he said, adding that a videotape of the incident would prove his point. If it does, it will be in a court of law because Cricquielon is suing Bauer for assault and battery.

Feelings continue to run strong in Belgium, where Bauer has lived for the last three years during the racing season. He still receives letters from the public but most of the mail, he reported, was favorable to him.

"I'm very much so," he said. "Only one or two, three or four letters that are pretty threatening. There's no animosity from other riders. Most riders, they know racing, they know that accidents happen, they know that I'm not the type of rider to crash someone."

The Canadian continued: "One important thing is that the barriers on the finish line, the finishing straight, make the road narrower at the point where Cricquielon started to pass. When he started to pass, he had room but then, as we approached and approached the finish, because the barriers make the road narrower, he ran out of room."

"That's one important thing and we can prove that by videotape. The other is that when he was beside me, I didn't move right. Once he came beside me, I didn't move right and he was the one that ran into me first and because he ran into me he lost his balance."

"Everyone sees that my elbow comes out but my elbow doesn't move. It's basically he hits my arm and pushes my elbow and he loses his balance. After reviewing the video in slow motion several times, that's what I see. Bauer's manager on the Weinmann team, Paul Koehlich, went further in outlining the defense.

"The crash, for me, it's very simple: It's only Cricquielon's fault. He hit Steve first from behind. He hit him with his left elbow on Steve's right elbow. From be-



Steve Bauer

hind, he shouldn't do that, because he gets himself unbalanced. If you analyze the pictures, the video pictures, image for image, standstill images, you can show that clearly. So there is no doubt that the only guy who made a mistake is Cricquielon and he is responsible for what happened."

Another defense came from Greg LeMond, Bauer's friend, training partner and former teammate, who was riding Paris-Tours to continue his slow comeback from an accidental shooting in 1987. "I don't think anybody was at fault," said the American rider, who calls Cricquielon's lawsuit "outrageous."

"I could have taken 50 riders in my career to court for the same reason," LeMond said. "Steve did not do anything intentional."

Cricquielon, a 31-year-old Belgian who was the road-racing champion in 1984, obviously disagreed but would not comment, pending the outcome of his lawsuit. If he can prove assault and battery, he threatens to sue Bauer for damages.

The case, which is believed to be a precedent in a sport marked by bumping, elbowing, jersey-pulling and other violence in sprints, is in an early stage. "It's now in the hands of the police justice and a judge who gathers information," Bauer said. "They go before a preliminary court, a panel of professional judges, who decide if it actually goes to court or not. I can't really see it going."

"Honestly, there's no way that I wanted Cricquielon to crash. An accident happens, something I can't change now," Bauer speaks of the incident in the passive mode, as in "an accident happened."

With 90 meters (98 yards) of the 274-kilometer (169-mile) road race to go, Bauer thought he would win. With 85 meters to go, Cricquielon thought he would win. With 80 meters to go, Maurizio Fondriest thought he was beaten. With 75 meters to go, Cricquielon was on the ground, Bauer was floundering and Fondriest, a 23-year-old Italian, was making up a length deficit and preparing to cross the finish line with his arms thrust high overhead in victory.

The officials' decision: "Rider No. 36, Bauer Steve, who finished second, is disqualified for actions deliberately unsportsmanlike and dangerous."

Sprinters do it all the time. Occasionally, if the interference is too blatant, a rider will be disqualified but usually elbowing is considered to be part of the sprinter's peril. Usually it occurs in a crowded field, not in a two-man duel in the open at the world championship.

And usually a rider does not crash, as Cricquielon did. First he grazed a policeman standing in the road and then he hit a cement stanchion supporting the iron barriers. The bicycle fell to the right and the rider heavily to the left.

As he went down, Cricquielon's bicycle seemed to graze Bauer's and the Canadian struggled to keep control, looking around in what appeared to be stunned surprise. By the time he regained his concentration, Fondriest was gone. Half a minute later, when the pack began to arrive, Cricquielon was standing creaked along the base of the bicycle in his right hand, his left hand up to lodge his protest officially. By the time he walked across the line, he was in 11th place.

"Bauer deliberately made me fall when he saw that I was starting to pass him," he charged. "I could have passed him without any problem. He pushed me with his elbow and I lost my balance. Except for him, I would have been the world champion. And there's nothing I can do about it. What hurts most is that people think Bauer is a champion."

Without meaning to, Cricquielon was being generous. Bauer is a strong, reliable rider, the fourth-place finisher in the Tour de France, in which he wore the yellow jersey for nearly a week — but not yet a champion. He nearly was at the Los Angeles Olympic Games in 1984, when he lost the gold medal to Alex Grewal of the United States in the final sprint. Weeks later, after turning pro in the Tour of Holland, Bauer finished third at the world championship in Barcelona; Cricquielon won.

The next three years Bauer was a loyal La Vie Claire lieutenant, first to LeMond and then to Jean-Francois Bernard when LeMond had to miss the 1987 Tour de France after his hunting accident. At the end of that season, Bauer moved to the new Weinmann team in Switzerland. Doubling Bauer's salary to \$300,000 a year did not hurt Koehlich's enthusiasm tactics, but mostly Bauer wanted to ride for his own victories, not help others.

Bauer came close in the Tour de France, won the Grand Prix de Montreal and was a favorite in the championship race. But "an accident happened."

Dodgers Win Pennant in 7th Game

By Richard Justice

LOS ANGELES — An emotional and stunning National League playoff series ended Wednesday night with the passing of the pennant. The Los Angeles Dodgers won it. Orel Hershiser carried it.

A remarkable season turned into a remarkable playoff series as Hershiser pitched a five-hitter to lead the Dodgers to a 6-0 victory over the New York Mets at Dodger Stadium.

Hershiser helped steal a pennant from the heavily favored Mets, and when he was finished, he had pitched the Dodgers into a date with the Oakland Athletics on Saturday in Los Angeles for Game 1 of the World Series.

Hershiser entered the playoffs as the most watched player in either league, having finished the season with 59 consecutive scoreless innings. Under that magnifying glass, all he did was continue, allowing three earned runs in a record 24th inning to win the series' most valuable player award.

He won as the proud and arrogant Mets fell apart like an old shoe. Ron Darling, the New York starter, gave up six hits and four earned runs and did not get anyone out in the second inning on the night when the Mets most needed him.

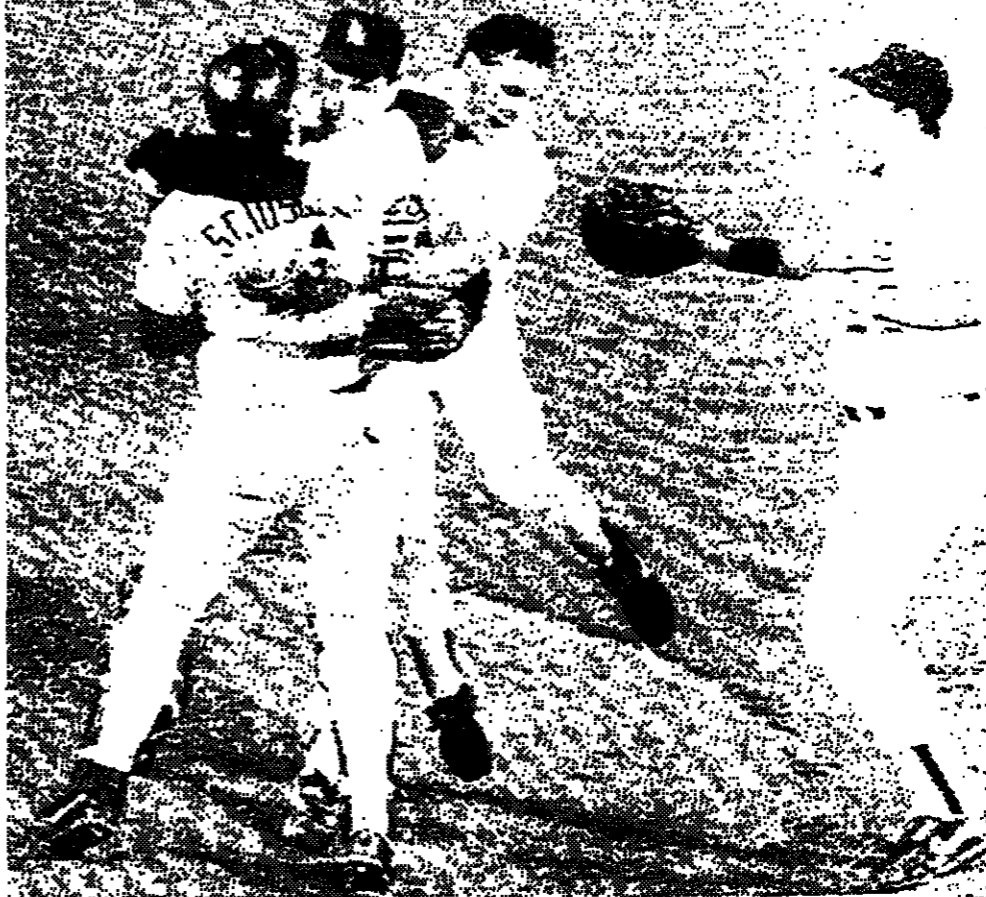
"I can stomach this loss," said Keith Hernandez, the Mets first baseman. "But Game 4 was the tough one to stomach," he added, referring to a 5-4 loss in 12 innings at Shea Stadium.

Dwight Gooden, brought in to relieve Darling in the second inning, said: "The rest of the team tough but they won. You've got to give them credit."

The Dodgers did not even allow the suspense to build, sending 11 men to the plate in the second and turning a 1-0 lead into a 6-0 rout. It was an inning in which the Dodgers were both lucky and good. Steve Sax, who had three of the 10 Dodger hits and two RBIs, had a two-run single. Mike Scioscia and Jeff Hamilton also hit key singles.

But there may be other bad memories for the Mets during a winter that could be cold and lonely. They will remember the routine grounder that Greg Jefferies, the rookie third baseman, bobbled. They will remember the double-play grounder that second baseman Wally Backman threw away.

Lasorda told his players that they were a team of destiny, and they seemed to be just that; Alfredo Griffin's bad punt, for example, plopped behind Darling for a single. The rest was Hershiser. He began



Orel Hershiser, the series MVP, getting congratulations from teammates after Wednesday's victory.

Game 1 with eight scoreless innings before helping the Mets escape with a ninth-inning victory. He then started and got a no-decision in Game 3, pitched in relief in Game 4 and shut down the Mets in Game 7. He allowed Mets into scoring position in only four innings and, after getting Kevin McReynolds to line out to Jeff Hamilton with runners on first and third in the first, generally had his way.

"I was absolutely terrible in the first inning," Hershiser said. "I was lucky to get out. If there was a turning point, it was probably McReynolds's line drive that Hamilton caught. The whole spirit of the club picked up after that."

"I got in a groove and was in it until the seventh or eighth," he said. "Adrenalin took over after that." When he had finished, he had helped the Dodgers to their 18th pennant, their first since 1981 and ninth since moving West in 1958.

Hershiser got through the second inning and that was enough because the Mets were about to disappear like an after-dinner mint. Scioscia led off with a single. Hamilton singled. Then came the first of several big plays. Griffin was up to bunt the runners to second and third, and he did not do it. What he did was even better. He popped the ball to the right of the mound, behind Darling and in front of Hernandez, and beat it out for a single to lead the bases.

He had plenty of time to get the plopping Scioscia, but the ball popped in and out of his glove, allowing Scioscia to score, and Hershiser beat the throw to first. Darling fell behind Sax, 2-1, then challenged him with a straight fastball down the middle. Sax ripped it into center to score Hamilton and Griffin for a 4-0 lead.

Gooden came on and his first batter was Hatcher, who grounded out to the right side to move Hershiser and Sax to second and third. Gibson was intentionally walked, and Gooden almost got the Mets out of the inning when Marshall hit what might have been a double-play grounder to Backman at second.

But Backman threw wildly to shortstop Kevin Elster. Hershiser came home for a 5-0 lead, and the bases remained loaded. Shelby got to the right side to move Hershiser and Sax to second and third. Gibson was intentionally walked, and Gooden almost got the Mets out of the inning when Marshall hit what might have been a double-play grounder to Backman at second.

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But as Darling looked toward first, he was shocked at what he saw: Hernandez was not charging. The ball was falling on the grass. The bases were loaded with none out, and there was anger in Darling's face.

"I was mad that I was coming out so early," Darling said, "that they had scored so many runs. I was just disappointed. The execution wasn't there."

The picture that remains is the frustration on Darling's face after one of three defensive breakdowns in the inning. With runners at first and second and none out, Alfredo Griffin dragged a bunt on the right side of the infield.

"My only thought was, 'I hope it doesn't go over Keith's head,'" Darling remembered. "He charges so violently."

And he knew Keith Hernandez would be charging because that was the play the Met defense had planned.

"It's a play," Darling said. "It's as simple as that. The play is called Number One. I go to third base and Keith charges. Simple as that."

Earlier this week, Burton said lab tests indicated that cocaine was in the office of Dr. Joseph L. Burton, the area medical examiner, said Croudpf's death definitely was caused by an overdose of cocaine.

Dean Browning, an assistant medical examiner, said the quantity found indicated that the drug had been taken in one dose and not over a period of time. Croudpf died early Monday after he was taken to a suburban Atlanta hospital following seizures after he was found in his car Oct. 12. He was 29.

Holly Croudpf, the player's wife, said that after the Falcons' 33-0 loss on Sunday, she, her husband, their daughter and Croudpf's fa-

ther dined at a restaurant. Later, according to the investigators, when she and her husband returned home, Croudpf went into the kitchen, "she didn't know how many times," and fixed himself a drink laced with cocaine.

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Despite 'Good Stuff,' Darling Watches Mets Meet Bad Ending

By Malcolm Moran

LOS ANGELES — The cruel truth that Ron Darling had to face Wednesday night went beyond the fact that he was the losing pitcher in the seventh game of the National League Championship Series.

In a game that demands an acceptance of reality, good or bad, it would have been simpler for Darling to accept the New York Mets' 6-0 defeat if he thought he had no control of his pitches.

"I'd love to say I didn't have good stuff tonight," Darling said. "But I felt wonderful. We just waited 167 games to play the worst inning of the year."

Darling's cruel truth is that he will never know whether he would have been able to challenge Orel Hershiser, the triumphant pitcher for the Los Angeles Dodgers.

"If we made a couple of plays, who knows?" Darling said. "Orel threw a shutout. It would have taken a monumental effort."

He could point to the first inning for evidence. Mickey Hatcher's double, a hard drive past a diving Greg Jefferies at third base, sent Steve Sax to third. Sax then scored on Kirk Gibson's long fly to center field.

But with the Dodgers threatening to take a commanding lead at the start, with Hatcher at third as a result of the fly ball, Darling then struck out Mike Marshall and John Shelby to end the inning.

Darling had been the starting pitcher in another seventh game, the final night of the 1986 World Series against the Boston Red Sox, and for him that evening was as simple as it became happy.

He allowed back-to-back home runs to Dwight Evans and Rich Gedman two years ago on the way to a 3-0 deficit that would be overcome in an 8-5 victory.

Wednesday night, Darling could remember just one pitch he wished he could have back, a two-ball, one-strike fastball with the bases loaded that Sax lined back through the infield for a 4-0 lead in the second inning. That was the end of his evening of work: One inning plus five batters, six runs (two unearned), six hits.

Darling was walking in the bullpen for the first relief appearance of his major-league career. Darling's season was over and the capacity crowd at Dodger Stadium knew that Hershiser had more than enough.

"I was mad that I was coming out so early," Darling said, "that they had scored so many runs. I was just disappointed. The execution wasn't there."

The picture that remains is the frustration on Darling's face after one of three defensive breakdowns in the inning. With runners at first and second and none out, Alfredo Griffin dragged a bunt on the right side of the infield.

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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Composite Box: National League Playoffs

(Los Angeles wins series 4-3)

Table with columns for team, batting, and pitching statistics for the National League Playoffs.

Game 7 Playoff Box

Game-Winning RBI: Gibson (2)

Table with columns for team, batting, and pitching statistics for Game 7 of the National League Championship Series.

League Championship Series Results

Year-by-year results in the National League and American League

Table showing year-by-year results in the National League and American League.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League Standings

Table showing National Hockey League Standings for the Wales Conference.

World Series Schedule

Table showing the World Series Schedule.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Kansas City named John Moryberry and Glenn Esch coach.

FOOTBALL

ATLANTA—Re-signed Leander Knight.

HOCKEY

NEW JERSEY—Assigned Jamie Muscroft.

WALSLEY CONFERENCE

WALSLEY CONFERENCE

Table showing Walsley Conference Standings.

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Table showing Campbell Conference Standings.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Table showing Wednesday's Results for various sports.

UEFA Cup

UEFA Cup

Table showing UEFA Cup Standings.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES

Table showing International Friendlies.

SOCCER

SOCCER

Table showing Soccer Standings.

Cocaine Overdose Killed NFL Player

The Associated Press

SUWANEE, Georgia — David Croudpf, the Atlanta Falcons defensive back who died Monday, ingested a fatal amount of cocaine in one dose just hours before his death, according to a Georgia Crime Lab report.

The report, released Wednesday to the office of Dr. Joseph L. Burton, the area medical examiner, said Croudpf's death definitely was caused by an overdose of cocaine.

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OAU Urges Action On U.S. Athletes At S. Africa Meets

The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The Organization of African Unity, reacting to reports that American athletes will compete in track and field events in South Africa, on Thursday urged the United States to take "action to prevent the repetition of such events."

A statement issued at the 51-member body's headquarters here also appealed to the international community to condemn the 12 athletes, who arrived in South Africa on Sunday and are to compete in track and field events beginning Saturday.

The athletes include a Kenyan who resides in the United States and an American based in Brazil. The OAU statement did not mention Kenya or Brazil.

The sports events on Oct. 15, 18 and 22 will mark the first major international track and field competition in South Africa since 1976, when the country was expelled from the International Amateur Athletics Federation, the world's track governing body.

South Africa has not been allowed to compete in the Olympics since 1960 because of apartheid, its policy of racial segregation.

"At a time when the democratic forces within South Africa are being repressed and their leaders and members imprisoned, tortured and killed by South African authorities," the OAU statement said, "there is an even greater urgency for the application of sanctions and boycott measures of all kinds by the international community against apartheid."

POSTCARD

A Sliver of England

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Service

ROATAN, Honduras — It is often said that this forgotten sliver of Honduras is striving to be forever England.

Posters of Queen Elizabeth II adorn the wall of the First Baptist Church. Residents, who keep Union Jacks neatly folded in their wardrobes, denigrate mainland Honduras as "Spaniards," and during the Falklands War five years ago sent a delegation to the British Embassy in Tegucigalpa to demand that Britain seize Roatan and the seven other islands in the Bay group.

"Our people hate the Spaniards so much that there's absolutely no doubt in my mind that everybody over 50 has that Big British feeling," said Julio Galindo, who resigned in May as the Honduran-appointed governor of the islands. "They don't feel Honduran for a single minute. I love my islands as English islands."

But now, 130 years after the colony was handed over to Honduras, immigration from the mainland is on the verge of making the revived "Spaniards" into the majority. That has provoked sharp resentment among the English-speaking islanders, the descendants of Caribbean planters, slaves and buccaneers who preyed on Spanish treasure ships.

"The day England handed us over to Honduras was the day Queen Victoria threw us to the vultures," said Nelson Alexis, a fisherman. "We've been in mourning ever since," added Roy Woods. "Queen Victoria should be beaten with a whip. I'm an Englishman. When I die, I want them to put 'Here lies an Englishman' on my grave."

The simmering anger of the fiercely independent English-speaking residents has been inflamed by moves to exert Honduran authority over the coral-reef islands, a string of keys and bluffs about 30 miles (50 kilometers) north of the mainland.

The central government has beefed up customs inspections and clamped down on smuggling, which is as much a way of life in the Bay Islands as fishing. Galindo proudly recalled that his grandfather smuggled mules into Belize, then British Honduras, by sewing them into cowhides and claiming they were calves.

Hoping to invigorate the tourist

industry, Honduras is installing the islands' first telephone and fresh water systems, expanding the electric grid and paving the dusty, red clay road that bisects Roatan, the 32-mile-long main island.

The promise of work has attracted thousands of Spanish-speaking mainlanders. The two principal haints, Roatan and French Harbour, are now 50 percent Spanish-speaking, according to the Reverend Glen Solomon. Ten years ago, he estimated that only 10 percent were Spanish-speaking.

The tension between English- and Spanish-speaking islanders is almost as old as the settlements established by the British in the mid-17th century to support raids on the Spanish Main by the buccaneer Henry Morgan.

Until then, many English-speaking residents say, the islands were unpopulated. In fact, they were the home of Payan Indians and were discovered by Christopher Columbus on his fourth visit to the New World. The explorer sent ashore his brother, Bartholomew, who reported that he found "very robust people who adore idols and live mostly from a certain white grain from which they make fine bread and the most perfect beer."

DURING the next 300 years, the islands were settled by the dependents of Spanish explorers, Cayman Islanders and Caribs, who were sent into exile from St. Vincent in 1797 after a rebellion. Gradually, the British influence prevailed, even after the end of British rule in 1859. Calypso was the preferred rhythm and English the most widely spoken language.

The attitude of the central government toward the Bay Islands might be characterized as benign neglect. It banned local schools from teaching English, but otherwise largely ignored the residents. When mainland Honduras was thought about the islands at all, it was usually to deride them as "pirates and buccaneers."

Most English-speaking Bay Islanders are resisting assimilation. They bitterly resent that schools teach only Spanish and that they celebrate April 22, the anniversary of the day Honduras obtained sovereignty, with festive parades. "We think it's a day we should all mourn," Galindo said. "Every time I see my son marching, I say, 'Cry boy, cry.'" Woods added,

By Elizabeth Kastor
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Howard Nemerov's voice is deep and oddly muffled, as if he rolled around somewhere inside him — half silent speculation, half self-effacing laugh — before tumbling out into the world.

"I'm sort of a combination emcee and doorman," the nation's newest poet laureate says, his mouth bent in the near-smile of the perpetually ironic. "Maybe I'll have a uniform made."

Something with epaulettes, perhaps, and a medal in the shape of a quill pen. Something, in short, suitable for any honored personage imported to fill a vaguely defined position. Robert Penn Warren, Richard Wilbur and now Howard Nemerov. Elder statesmen of the poetic world, they arrive each fall at the Library of Congress, read about with a mixture of disbelief and amusement, answer generic questions about poetry and the meaning of life, read from their work, give a lecture or two and eventually return to their typewriters and classrooms, there to take up again the real work of poetry. Neither Warren nor Wilbur accepted a second-year appointment for the \$35,000-a-year post.

This year's laureate is known as a writer of variety and wit, a master of the self-deprecating conceit. At one point he offered up a poem of self-analysis. "Seriousness, but not solemnity. 'The line could serve as his poetic motto as well. He writes of balance. Opposites exist in taut relationship to each other: Hope and hopelessness, wit and despair. In public conversation, he offers no sweeping dictums, but rather brief comments that crackle with skepticism and punning pretensions.

When a reporter at a recent press conference asked how Nemerov "sees" his new job, which had just officially begun at a Library of Congress reading, he said, "Well, I haven't seen it yet." That reporter is silenced. Another takes a venture. How about the library's recorded collection of poems reading their own work? (One of the three arduous tasks of the poet laureate is to add to this collection.) Does Nemerov himself listen to such things? "All that, the tape recorders and so



Howard Nemerov, U.S. poet laureate

forth — I said long ago, it's the way to waste the same time twice. If I want poets, I can read them. Another questioner falls questioner.

A third attempt. Perhaps he would care to discuss inviting foreign poets to visit? Certainly, he begins. "What usually happens is, they come in. We're given coffee. We exchange cigarettes. There's an interpreter. They say 'and here he gestures, with the exaggerated abandon of that dramatic creature, the foreigner who speaks no English — 'Poets smoke! Poets smoke!' He pauses just long enough. 'It's a very limited exchange.' And so the press conference trickles to a conclusion.

When I was young, just starting at our game. I am ambitious to be christlike, and forgive thee. For a mortal I've that proved too proud an aim. Now it's my humbler hope just to outlive thee. "To My Least Favorite Reviewer"

Nature is the source 'from which, after all, we get all we know about our feelings, or what we flatter ourselves are our feelings. You can't explain these inchoate yearnings and fears inside you except with reference to the world outside. Those relationships must have been old and taken for granted when Homer was a kid.'

Howard Nemerov, U.S. poet laureate

Here is Joe Blow the poet sitting before the console of the giant instrument. That mediates his spirit to the world by himself. Applying the immense leverage of art. He is about to stop this senseless war.

"On Being Asked for a Peace Poem"

Laureate he may be, but the role of politically impassioned, public poet is not one he admires. What balance, what wit and sensitivity, would there be in that sort of work?

While he has written angrily about war, he says, "It's such blessed relief to have some little formal problem to work out, so you don't have to think about the earthshaking importance of what you are going to say." About many writers of the '60s, who took on politics in their writing, he says, "I thought all that business about read-ins was a strange way of making a naughty world nicer — strange because ineffectual. There is a kind of foolish assertiveness to it. And, of course, it turned into a circus in which all those egomaniacs fought to prove themselves more peaceful than the others.

"I've never read a political poem that's accomplished anything. Poetry makes things happen, but rarely what the poet wants."

The words come out surprisingly harshly for a man so gentle in conversation, as if the heightened rhetoric, the bombast he has remembered were a desecration, just as the fashionable despair of descendants of the "modernist" poets often strikes him as cheap.

"If you're lucky growing up, you realize despair is not just a purple word, but has a terrible truth to it which you hope to stum or overcome." And writing poetry can help overcome the terrible truth. "Mind you, it's more like a Band-Aid than triple bypass," he says, the half-smile back in place. "Still, it is a comfort for the simple sorrows that enter every life — as Shakespeare tells you, this happens to everyone."

PEOPLE

Ex-Jet Pilot Is Arrested For Flying Over Paris

Albert Maltret, 52, a former fighter pilot, was arrested on Thursday shortly after he illegally flew his one-engine aircraft over the Champs Elysees in Paris. Maltret landed his light aircraft on the Champs Elysees; he was fined and his pilot's license was revoked for three years. His latest arrest is likely to revive speculation about the identity of the mysterious pilot, nicknamed the Black Baron, who thumbed his nose by flying in the Parisian airspace in August.

An auction of neckties and other neckwear featuring contributions from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan raised \$39,048 (about \$67,000) for a charity for cancer victims in London. The 120 items were auctioned also include donations from Mick Jagger, Paul McCartney and Boris Becker.

The Irish playwright Samuel Beckett has won a battle against the French director Gilles Bouvard who wanted to stage "En attendant Godot" (Endgame) at a set bathed in pink light with music playing during the performance. Beckett's original directions stipulate a bare, grey stage. He was supported by writers who included Eugene Ionesco, Milan Kundera and Arthur Miller. The plays open Saturday at the Comedie-Francaise.

Determined to live in Switzerland, the actress Nastassia Kinski has obtained a work and residence permit from the Canton of Fribourg after being rejected by Geneva. Nastassia, daughter of the German actor Klaus Kinski, is settling in Fribourg with her husband, Ibrahim Moussa, the Egyptian film producer, and their two children.

A book and drawings by the 19th-century French poet Charles Baudelaire sold for 10 million francs (\$1.6 million) at the Drouot auction center in Paris. As expected the Bibliotheque Nationale bought the book "Mon Coeur mis a nu" (My Naked Heart) for \$350,000. Several drawings with China ink and leather issued by Baudelaire were sold to the Musée d'Orsay. The items were sold from the collection of the late Armand Goday, a French poet and collector.

Debate: Sharp and Nasty. An Major Gaffes And Bush Seems The More Assured.

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